Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,746

Begin's Coalition Wins Confidence **Motion on Golan**

By William Claiborne

Washington Past Service
JERUSALEM — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's ruling Likud coalition Wednesday easily defeated, by a vote of 57-47, a parliamentary vote of no confidence stemming from a deterioration of U.S.-Israeli relations over the an-nexation of the Golan Heights.

The motion, introduced by the and supported by the opposition Labor Party, accused the govern-ment of precipitous action and miscalculating possible reaction by the United States, which suspend-ed the U.S.-Israeli strategic coop-

Mr. Begin's coalition was joined by the ultranationalist Tehiya (Renaissance) Party and the centrist Telem Party in defeating the

Foreign Minister Yitzbak Shamir, defending the govern-ment, told the Knesset, or parlia-ment, that Mr. Begin's harshly worded admonition Sunday to the U.S. ambassador, Samuel W. Lewis, was not impulsive but was a "thought-out reaction and every word was weighed."

Conciliatory Tone

While not retreating from the government's positioo on the Golan Heights issue, Mr. Shamir's speech was conciliatory in tone, saying that Israel would do a disprice to the United States if it did not express its views openly and frankly.

In submitting the motion, Amthe government of shifting from one extreme to another, first heralding President Reagan as Israel's - - staunchest friend, and then labeling him a dangerous enemy; first ralling the strategic cooperation agreement "historic" and then

dismissing it as irrelevant. Mr. Rubenstein said Mr. Begin's remarks to Mr. Lewis were an unprime minister ... coming from a state that still depends on Ameri- it said. "The assembly is asking Iscan good will and American assistrael to rescind its decision and tors after Congress voted in 1978. Stop ERA organization, called the snee." He said it was "totally restop all the illegitimate practices to move back the original deadline move "a tremendous victory for dundant and unnecessary for us to impeding the achievement of lastmaise the issue of Golan from its ing peace in the region."

-Mugabe Lays

By Jay Ross

Washington Post Service SALISBURY — Prime Minister

Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe

launched his sharpest attack on the

South African government

Wednesday, blaming it for last week's bombing of his party head-

Speaking tersely at a press con-ference, he also threatened to iso-

late in re-education camps "cle-ments" working against his gov-ernment in the party of lan Smith.

the white former prime minister.

unless they repent or leave the

The tough remarks are bound to affect Zimbabwe's 180,000 white-

minority population and possibly increase the rate of white exodus.

which is already running at a record of about 1,800 a month.

For several months, the prime minister has attacked whites who have failed to accept his policy of reconciliation after the country's

independence war, but his threats

were more specific Wednesday than in the past. In addition, he

Recruiting Mercenaries

In addition to the bombing which killed seven persons, be accused South Africa of recruiting

recentries for coups, a reference

to last month's attempt to replace the government in the Seychelles: of destabilizing the economies of

the meighbors; and of iovading ter-

filtery without any shame and

Saying that he would anounce his plans "very soon," he added: "I want people to enjoy their Christmas and New Year's. Let's not take them indigestion hy publishing oews they cannot digest."

. Mr. Mugabe also accused members of the party of his black producessor, Abel Muzorewa, of working against the government, as well as those in Mr. Smith's par-

"There are agents within these

parties who continue to lend them-telves to manipulation for South Africa and for its own purposes.

re said. "For filthy lucre, they are

repared to throw bombs [and]

government's policy of reconcilia-tion between the races "have no place in Zimbabwe," he said.

They cannot be allowed to con-

inue to harm our endeavors."

"Those who cannot accept" the

tlant explosive devices."

Deasures early in the new year to

with impunity.

Bombing to

South Africa

agenda to the top rank."
While the Labor Party voted for the motion of no confidence, it declined to co-sponsor it, Labor lead-ers said, so as not to appear "unpa-triotic" at a time when the country is under heavy international pres-

There was relatively little interest in the debate, with a oumber of Knesset members from both sides oot hothering to return to Jerusalem for the roll call. In its four years in power, the rightist Li-kud has withstood dozens of simi-

Saudis Back Syrians

BAHRAIN (Reuters) - Saudi Arabia attacked Israel's annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights and said that Arabs should consid-

and said that Arabs should consider other options if peaceful means failed to regain Arab lands occupied by Israel, the Saudi press agency said Wednesday.

The agency quoted Crown Prince Fahd as saying that "Israel's greed is oot confined to the Golan or Jerusalem, but it dreams of expanding from the Euphrates to the Nile."

The prince Saudi Arabia's first

The prince, Saudi Arabia's first deputy premier, made the state-ment as Syrian President Hafez al-Assad left Riyadh for Kuwait oo the second leg of a Gulf tour aimed at securing concerted Arab action against the Golan Heights

Egypt Attacks Decision

CAIRO (UPI) — Egypt's parliament called Tuesday on Israel to rescind its decision to annex the Golan Heights

Israel's move "is absolutely null and void, constitutes a serious blow to peace efforts and drags the area into a grave situation threat-ening international peace and sta-bility," a parliamentary statement

"This measure does not help creare confidence among all parties concerned in establishing comprehensive and just peace in the area."



Miners in Katowice hung helinets, lamps and crosses on the fence around the Wujek coal mine in memory of seven miners killed last week when forces stormed the area to break up a strike.

U.S. Judge Deals 2 Sharp Blows To Rights Amendment Prospects

BOISE, Idaho - A federal judge

Wednesday delivered two severe blows to the Equal Rights Amendment, ruling that Congress lacked authority to extend the deadline for ratification and that five states acted within their rights when they rescinded approval.

Proponents of the amendment said they would appeal the long-awaited U.S. District Court ruling by Judge Marion Callister. If up-held, however, it would effectively kill the proposed 27th constitutional amendment, which is designed to ban discrimination based

Judge Callister's ruling came on a suit filed by Idaho and Arizona and three Washington state legislafor ratification from March 29, 1979, to June 30, 1982.

In Washington, the National Or-ganization for Women said it would immediately appeal and "secure a reversal of this erroneous and reprehensible decision."

The proponents are confident that our position is legally correct and the decision will be reversed on appeal," said Eleanor Smeal, president of the organization.

Earlier Bid Lost

The National Organizaton of Women had lost an earlier bld to have Judge Callister removed from the case because he is a former high official of the Mormon Church, which opposes the amend-ment. The judge said he would decide the case on legal grounds

Phyllis Schlafly, leader of the

"It's a great victory for constitu-

tional integrity and fairness and government by law instead of by demand of special interest groups," she said in a telephone interview from her home in Alton.

A amendment requires the approval of 38 states before it can be added to the Constitution. No state has ratified it since Indiana. became the 35th to do so in 1977.

Judge Callister wrote that Congress, by a two-thirds vote of both houses, can set a reasonable time limit for states to act in order for ratification to be effective.

"When this time is set, it is binding on Congress and the states and it cannot be changed by Congress-uncreafter, the judge wrote.

Jodge Callister's ruling could mean the death of the ERA since the five states that tracinal delicities.

the five states that rescinded their ratification votes would no longer be counted among the 35 states (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2) that had voted to ratify.

Polish Leader Appeals For 'Patriotic' Accord; **Army Said to Clear Mill**

From Agency Dispatches
VIENNA — Gen. Wojciech
Jaruzelski, head of Poland's military government, appealed Wednesday to a group of leading Polish intellectuals to help achieve a "patriotic agreement" in the country, Warsaw Radio reported.

Reports by Warsaw Radio also said that Polish troops and civil militia had "restored order and calm" in an important steel mill at

East Europeans have diverse reactions to events in Poland. Page 7.

Katowice that had been occupied by striking workers.

The report, monitored in London, said no one had been hurt.
"Most of the provocateurs and organizers of the boycott of work at the Katowice steelworks have been apprehended," it said.

Earlier, the radio said that strikes were bolding up debveries of coal and that leaders of about 2,000 striking miners at two pits were "carelessly playing with human life"

Previous broadcast about the Katowice mill said the situation there was causing concern. Warsaw Radio had confirmed for the first time Thesday that strikers were occupying the mill in the industrial Silesian region of the south. Western sources had said 8,000 workers had barricaded 8,000 workers had barricaded

A list of participants at the meeting of intellectuals with Gen. Januzelski, broadcast by the radio, included top officials of the Acad-emy of Sciences and well-known professors of leading universities.

The report said professors among the 69 intellectuals told the general that there was an urgent need to restore confidence and to encure conditions for calin scientific and educational work in the nation's universities and high

between Gen. Jaruzelski and lead-



Lawrence S. Eagleburger

Reagan Set to Speak On Moves Over Poland

WASHINGTON - Amid heightened concern over the Polish situation by Western allies, President Reagan Wednesday prepared a television address to the American people, weighing "an array of political, diplomatic, security and economic measures" that the United States might take against Po-

land and the Soviet Union. In Brussels, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization expressed great concern over recent developments in Poland, but diplomatic sources in Brussels said that no decision had been made by the NATO Council on possible sanctions against Warsaw or Moscow

In April, 1978, a month after the

kidnapping of former Premier Aldo Moro, the Red Brigades claimed his body would be found in a lake in oorthern Italy. After

police made an exhaustive search, the Red Brigades said Mr. Moro was still alive. His body was found

The Italian Cabinet met Tues-

day to study measures to track down the kidnappers. Political

leaders repeated suspicions that

foreigners may have been involved

in Rome on May 9, 1978.

A statement issued after a meet-

nated reaction, said that they re-viewed with "great concern" the most recent developments in Po-land. It added that the council would meet again shortly.

In Washington, Mr. Reagan met with his national security advisers

Wednesday — the third meeting in three days — before an address from the Oval Office scheduled Wednesday night. Edwin Meese 3d, the White

House counselor, indicated that options being considered included steps against the Soviet Union. I would say we are looking at

every possible step that needs to be taken either in relation to the Pol ish regime or in relation to the Soviet Union to prevent the situation from getting worse, and hopefully to work for improvements as far as the Polish people are coocerned,"
Mr. Meese said Tuesday.
Mr. Meese and other administration officials would not discuss

the options or say whether Mr. Reagan actually would announce any U.S. action. "It may just be a toughening of the rhetoric," an official said privately.

The White House adviser said that the administration are the later than the said private of the said that the administration are the later than the said that the administration are the later than the said that the administration are the later than the said that the said

that the administration was "looking at an array of pobtical, diplomatic, security and economic mea-sures that might be taken" in connectioo with the events in Poland. We will consider anything at any time that may be necessary."

Asked whether the United

States is considering suspending the talks in Geneva with the Soviet Union on limiting medium-range missiles in Europe, Mr. Meese said that the administration was pro-ceeding with the negotiations be-cause they are in the best interest of world peace.

"If at any time we find that the conduct of the Soviets is such that it is not in our interests to go for-ward with those talks ... then we would make that decision," Mr. Meese said.

Meanwhile, Sen. William Prox-mire, Democrat of Wisconsin, released a letter to the president in which he urged Mr. Reagan to prepare for a NATO-wide trade boycott of the Russians if they intervene in Poland.

Lawrence S. Eagleburger, the assistant secretary of state for European affairs, who is touring Western capitals, conferred with high officials from the French, British and West German foreign ministries in Brussels on Tuesday to dis-cuss possible trade sanctions or other steps against the Soviet Uo-

ion, sources said.

No details of Mr. Eagleburger's talks were released, but the U.S. official was understood to have suggested suspending Western fi-nancial aid to Poland and delaying examination of Poland's applica-

tion to join the International Monetary Fund, they said. He also suggested that Western food aid should continue only if there were guarantees that it would reach needy civilians and not be used by the authorities to consolidate their power, the sources add-

But they said that the Western Europeans, and especially the West Germans, were resisting sanctions against Moscow at this stage, since there was no sign of direct Soviet military intervention and still some hope that the repressive methods used in Warsaw might not be irreversible.

They feared that retaliatory measures now could be counterproductive because the Kremlin might then judge that it had nothing more to lose by intervening

Mr. Eagleburger left Paris for (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Policemen armed with submachine guns cautiously entered an abandoned farmhouse in the

Call Saying U.S. General Will Die Is Regarded as a Probable Hoax

ROME - Italian police said Wednesday a telephone call claiming kidnapped U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier's body would be found was probably a hoax, possi-hly an attempt by the Red Briades to beighten tension over his disappearance.

On Tuesday, the Beirut office of the Italian news agency ANSA

German about the kidnapping, Police said the man apparently had to connection with the Beirut call. In Verona, local church officials celebrated a special Mass on Tues-day for Gen. Dozier. His wife, Jud-

ith, and children, Scott and Cheryl,

of Verona, was kidnapped from his home Dec. 17 by armed men posing as plumbers. His wife was bound and gagged.

Police said they arrested a man they described as insane who they believe called the Trento office of The caller to ANSA in Berrut did not make elear whether Gen. Dozier already had been killed. ANSA and dictated a message in The Red Brigades in the past have issued statements saying a-kidnapping victim was killed, and then retracted them and said the victim was still alive.

attended, as did several NATO of-Gen. Dozier, 50, the highestranking American at the NATO facility in the northern Italian city

The kidnappers have listed no demands, but have said he will be tried by the Red Brigades.

INSIDE

Allen Cleared

U.S. Airbus Curb

Operation of the European-

day, the Trib will not publish on Friday but will reappear with its regular weekend edi-

received an anonymous phooe call from someone who said Gen. Do-zier's body would be found in an Italian village Tuesday night. Italian police said they took the call seriously at first, but as the night passed, they began to suspect it was a boax. We don't believe the call," said an Italian police official who asked not to be identified. "It's probable that they're doing this to distract Verona area in the search for the hideout where kidnapped Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier was held.

Amid 'Direct Popular Rule,' Qadhafi Hangs Onto Power People's Committees Are Reportedly Guided Into Backing the Colonel's Decisions

By Edward Cody Washington Post Service

TRIPOLL Libya - A Libyan television editorialist, speaking against a background of modern tanks bucking across the desert, was denonneing President Reagan the other night as "a hateful crusader" when, without warning, 19th-century cavalry charge appeared on the screen. Unperturbed, the speaker went on exhorting his listeners

to defend Libya as the "base of a new Islamic civilization until he was cut off in mid-sentence by a muezzin calling the faithful to evening prayer. The backdrop faded into a picture of a mosque surrounded by spring flowers. As guests at a seaside hotel here heard the plaintive koranic verses, they noticed the aggressive Muzak beat of "Sanırday Night Fe-

r" intruding on the holy chants.
"God help us," sighed a Lebanese businessman. Life in Libya these days is an exercise in such stark and sometimes zany contrasts. For the businessman, it is a communy with a vast amount of oil money to spend but with a bureaucracy so untrained and confused that he cannot find the right official with whom to deal.

Many Americans who have lived in this country say Li-byans are warm, hospitable people despite their exposure to relentless government propaganda depicting Uncle Sam as a blood-soaked grim reaper and the United States as "the leader of world terrorism."

Puzzling Regime

And for diplomats trying to analyze the leadership of Col. Moamer Qadhafi, it is a puzzling regime that in theory has abandoned government in favor of "direct popular rule" by people's committees" but in fact holds real power closely

within the five-man revolutionary committee of army offi-cers who brought Col. Qadhaff to power in 1969. Somewhere in these contrasts, the diplomats say, lies an answer to the question of whether the Reagan administration is right in charging that Libya has dispatched teams to assassinate the U.S. president or other high officials. Although none of the diplomats profess certainty, they generally consider the accusations overdrawn because of what

they say is a new effort by Col. Qadhafi in recent months to shed his image of being an international troublemaker. "Unless the Americans show us some proof, we cannot support them," said an ambassador from a West European

country known for its friendly relations with the United States. And they have shown us nothing." The Europeans have had their own experiences with the Libyan problem. Several Libyan opponents to Col. Qadhali's rule have been shot in Britain, Italy, Greece and West Germany over the last 18 months. In most cases, investigations indicated that Libyan gummen acted on orders from someone in Tripoli. And the French Embassy here was burned in February, 1980, two mooths after the U.S. Em-

Jalloud Explanation Responding to official protests, Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud recently told the Europeans that the terrorism was the result of overzealous members of "revolutionary committees" who went beyond their leadership's orders. Maj. Jalloud, Libya's second most visible leader, assured European envoys that such violence would no longer be tolerated.

Maj. Jailoud's assurances were welcomed and to some

extent believed, but his explanation was received with skep-Libys in principle no longer has a government. Indeed, it is no longer a republic, but a hamilirivah, an Arabic term meaning roughly "rule of the masses."

Ministries have become "secretariats." managed in theory by a "popular committee" composed of bureaucrats and other interested citizens who may or may not have practical knowledge about the field involved. As a result, high minis-try officials spend a lot of time dealing with personnel ques-tions raised by the committee and explaining what the secretary - who used to be called a minister - is trying to

The task of the undersecretary is to explain the decisions to the people (serving oo committees) whose approval is needed to forward the decisions to the council of ministers." said a diplomat who follows the workings of the government closely. "Of course, I said 'council of ministers,' when ment elosety. "Of course, I said 'council of ministers,' when actually it is called the General People's Committee."

Accordingly, Abdul Athi Obeidi, whose joh would carry the title of foreign minister in other countries, is known as secretary of the Foreign Liaison Office, in theory carrying out a foreign policy defined by Libya's "popular committees." Following guidance from the committees, he is to report to Giadallah Azuz Talhi, in effect premier with the title of secretary of the General People's Committee.

In fact, however, separate revolutionary committees par-allel the people's committees in ministries, towns and villages. The revolutionary committees are officially assigned to inspire and animate members of the people's committees. According to well-informed foreigners, the revolutionary committees actually are there to make sure Col. Qadhafi's decisions are approved.

It is against the background of this steering system staffed largely by young zealots imbued with the principles stated in Col. Qadhafi's three-volume "Green Book" and carefully managed by Maj. Jalloud — that European diplomats bere dismiss Maj. Jalloud's suggestion that terror teams could have left for Europe or anywhere else without approval from the top.

"We know that in 99 percent of the cases, the revolution-ary committees are kept in a straitjacket, that they are told what to do," said one diplomat, "so why would they be able to do something like that on their own?"

In practice, he added, Col. Qadhafi personally shapes all major decisions, oo oil policies as well as foreign or military The 39-year-old revolutionary chief has just one title, commander in chief of the armed forces. He is referred to in

official Libyan parlance only as "brother leader." In addition, he is reported to take special care to include the top revolutionary committee's other four members in what are presented as collective decisions. But foreign analysts here say that behind the scenes he has increasingly taken command in recent years, with only Gen. Mustafa

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

in the kidnapping.

The U.S. Justice Department gave Richard V. Allen a clean legal slate, but the White House will cootinue its internal review of the national se-curity adviser. Page 3.

made Airbus A-300 has been prohibited at National Airport in Washington because of safety considerations. Page 3.

INSIGHTS

Critics Reconsider

William P. Clark, whose choice as deputy secretary of state was widely jeered last Febuary, now gets high marks in the Reagan administration.

To Our Readers

Because of the Christmas holition on Saturday,

French Tests Of A-Devices To Continue

Officials Shrug Off Protests in Pacific

> By Greg MacArthur The Associated Press

PARIS - Shrugging off growing concern throughout the South Palifie, France exploded two nuclear weapons underground early this month at the Polynesian atoll of Mururoa.

Twenty-one years after it entered the nuclear club, France shows no inclination to slow down its nuclear testing program.

The latest protest was made Monday by the Territorial Assem-bly of French Polynesia, which requested a temporary halt to nuclear tests at Mururoa.

The assembly voted 17-13 to ask Paris to suspend the tests pending an inspection of the atoll by an "independent team" of "French and foreign radiobiologists." It said the inspection was needed to answer "the question of the harmessness or harmfulness of these nuclear tests to the local popula-

Mururoe is about 620 miles (1,000 kilometers) from Papeete, Tahiti, seat of the assembly, about 3,700 miles from Australia and 4.400 miles from the West Coast of

the United States. In the last few months, there have been reports that the atoll had been severely damaged and was leaking radiation and that the French were testing a neutron warhead. A French official has denied neutron warheads were being test-

There also have been complaints by the French union representing nuclear workers that the atoll's beach was too radioactive for safety; official expressions of concern from New Zealand and Australia about possible nuclear pollution;

and a vain attempt by ecologists to inspect the atoll. On Dec. 9, the defense minister. Charles Hernu, told a committee of the National Assembly that the site was completely free of all but normal trace radiation and the tests posed no hazards to nuclear workers, to the neighboring islands

in the French Polynesian archipel-ago or to New Zealand or Austra-lia. But Mr. Hernu said a storm March 11-12 had dispersed radioactive waste from pre-1975 aboveground testing, contained under an

New Situation

asphalt surfacing.

The storm created "a new radiological situation," Mr. Hernu said. He declined to elaborate - citing national security — but assured the committee the test site was

France abandoned aboveground testing in 1975 under pressure from New Zealand, Australia and South American nations

Mr. Hernu denied reports that the atoll was crumbling under the repeated underground blasts in into the basalt bedrock of the atoll. One French press report has claimed a nuclear device stuck before reaching the bottom of a shaft and, when fired, split the rock through to the sea.

Mr. Hernu said the atoll was sinking regularly through natural Compression of the coral.

An independent nuclear force capable of dealing a lethal retalia-

tory blow to an attacker has been the basis of France's military policy for two decades.

Six years after France's first successful nuclear test. De Gaulle pulled the country out of NATO's military wing.

Although long contested by the leftist opposition, the independent nuclear force and the testing that goes with it have gradually become accepted policy for all parties represented in Parliament, now led by the Socialists.

Two weeks ago, France con-firmed New Zealand's announcement that the two latest tests on Mururoa had taken place Dec. 5 and 8. On Monday, the French Ex-ternal Relations Ministry confirmed it sent a communiqué to Australia stating the site is free of radioactive pollution, despite the March storm that dispersed radio-



Glass litters the street after an explosion at a Rolls-Royce showroom in Paris.

Showroom, Shops and Restaurant Are Bombed in Paris

PARIS — Four bombs exploded in Paris on Wednesday, damaging a Rolls-Royce showroom, a toy shop, a clothes shop and a restaurant, police said. There were no injuries.

The devices, at least two of them made from gas cylinders used by campers, were detonated almost simultaneously before dawn, all in exclusive parts of the city, authorities said. Police said a caller

had claimed that the attacks were the work of an

extreme leftist group.

Over a dozen small bombs have damaged buildings and injured several persons in and around Paris since September. Responsibility for some of the explosions has been claimed in anonymous calls by extreme leftist and pro-Armenian groups. Shortly before Christmas in 1977, a bomb started a fire that destroyed Fauchon, a gourmet store in

Searches by Troops Add to Ulster Bitterness

By William Borders
New York Time: Service

BELFAST - One Saturday morning last month. Angela Cairns, 26, a Roman Catholic housewife, was awakened at 7:30 by sharp pounding on the door of her modest little red brick house.

"I looked out and there were half a dozen soldiers, so naturally I went right down," Mrs. Cairns re-called, "Winen I opened the door, two of them ran past me, right upstairs, and others came in downstairs, with sniffer dogs. I had to wake up the kids and wait down in the front room with them, while the Brits tore the house apart."

The army found nothing in that particular search, which Mrs. Cairns said lasted more than 90 minutes and even included sifting through the flour in the kitchen. But like the dozens of similar searches that the security forces conduct every week in Catholic homes in Northern Ireland, it added another little stream to an ocean of bitterness and resentment.

Searches of private residences, conducted without warrants under emergency legislation, are an important part of the battle against terrorism, according to the govern-ment. Often, suspected gunmen are flushed out of hiding, or weapons are uncovered.

But in neighborhoods like the mean little enclave where Mrs.

Cairns lives with her busband, George, an unemployed welder, and their children, the searches are also part of a grim mythology that dates back hundreds of years.

Fiercely Republican

Asked if the search on Nov.21 had affected the way that her five children, the eldest of whom is 7. view the British, Mrs. Cairns, her eyes flashing with loathing, replied: "No, they've already learned to hate the Brits, just as I learned when I was younger and they were searching my parents' house."

Like many of her neighbors, in a block of row houses still decorated with graffiti supporting the prison hunger strike earlier this year, Mrs. Cairns is fiercely republican. She has a brother serving a 15-year sentence in the Maze prison for the attempted murder of a policeman. Those links may help to explain why the soldiers picked her house that day.

House Search

The British Army does not divulge its reasons for selecting a particular house for a search, though it is often thought to be "acting on information," police vernacular for following a tip. The security forces in Northern Ireland have a wide network of informers of varying reliability, and there are also special telephone numbers

formation anonymously.

Last year, there were 4,106 searches like the one at the Cairns' residence, including raids on houses that were unoccupied at the time. The government says its records do not reflect how many of those searches were successful in producing either an arrest or some contraband, but many Catholies. regard most of them simply as random intimidation or harassment.

Soldiers Are Reloctant

Some of the soldiers, in private conversations, also find the searches distasteful and are reluctant to carry them out. As one young trooper put it, the job of searching private houses in North-em Ireland is "something that soldiers should not have to do in their own country, another symbol of what's wrong with this whole situs-

ion."
In "A Breed of Heroes ha new novel by a former second deutenant here who uses the pseudonym Alan Judd, the protagonist, a young officer named Charles, tries to conduct a search politely —
"I'm afraid we're going to have to search your house, Mrs. Ray" but the courtesy does not work.

"There was a silence," a passage in the novel reads. "Charles felt sorry for the people and wanted to say so, but he knew that anything he said or did would be filtered

through the medium of his boots, beret, flak jacket and rifle. There

was no escaping his role.

So it was at the Cairas' house.

"They didn't break anything, the way they did when they bit my girlfriend's house last year." Mrs. Cairns said, picking up her 2-yearold from the brown patterned impleme that covers the living room floor.

"But am I supposed to be grate-ful for that? No. I hate the Brits and I'll always bate the Brits. They should get out of my sountry just like they should stay out of my

Zimbabwe Deports Man Said to Deface Photos

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SALISBURY - Cornelis Jong a Dutch-born mechanic hold for allogedly defacing photographs of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and President Canaan Banana, has been deported by Zimbabwe to South Africa, his lawyers said Wednesday.

Mr. de Jong was detained with-out trial two weeks ago after a gov-ernment security official saw the defaced photographs in the gas station where Mr. de Jong worked. Mr. de Jong denied defacing the pictures, which had been painted with mustaches and hours. He was-sent to South Africa on Theaday.

Much Work, Little Sleep for 'Brother Leader' Qadhafi

through the crowd of journalists in ous European countries for a news an antercom of his military head-conference by Col. Qadhafi, were quarters, forcing a chuckle and told the brother leader had quarters, forcing a chuckle and shaking a few hands.

He walked stiffly in his Bedouin-inspired costume, seeming lated that he feared the Polish cri-to tip slightly backward, and his sis would push his words off the black eyes glowed from a face that has become noticeably lined in recent years, reportedly as a result of a taxing regimen of too much work tration. Others, however, said he simply may not have felt like tak-

Then he disappeared into an inner office whose whose narrow, sion cameras would be there whenreinforced door was blocked off by ever he called them back.

(Continued from Page I)

Kharoubi, chief of staff and bead

of military intelligence, able to dis-

Mai, Jallond works in Col.

Qadhafi's shadow as, in the words

of a well-informed European here,

chairman of the board of Libya,

incorporated." As such, he has day-to-day responsibility for devel-

opment contracts, oil production

and management of the economy.

More important, he also directs

For comple, Mousa Kousa, head of the key Tripoli committee

and reportedly assigned to coordi-

nate work of other committees around the country, has his office

next to Maj. Jalloud's. This is seen

by diplomats here as a sign of how

closely the top leadership works

with revolutionary committees to

make sure Col. Qadhafi's decisions come back to him through the

(Continued from Page 1)

ing civilians since a state of emer-

Gen. Jaruzelski, who is also pre-

mier and Communist Party leader,

spoke on the social, political and

economic situation under martial-law conditions, which, he said, re-

quired hard measures. He appealed to all present to serve the

fatherland, reinforce the state and

"build a social bridge of patriotic agreement," the radio said.

Monsignor Returns

Monsignor Bronislaw Da-browski, secretary to the Polish Bishops' Conference, who briefed

Pope John Paul II at the Vatican

on Tuesday, returned to Warsaw on Wednesday. In a statement to reporters be-

fore leaving Rome, Monsignor Da-

gency was proclaimed Dec. 13.

the revolutionary committees.

cuss his orders.

Washington Past Service young bodyguards with hushy TRIPOLI, Libya — Col. Afro hairdos made popular in Li-Moamer Qadhafi, known here as bya by their leader. The journal-"brother leader" of the Libyan rev- ists, many of whom had been olution, strode deliberately urged to travel to Libya from varichanged his mind.

Some European analysts specusis would push his words off the front pages and television screens. reducing the impact of his arguments against the Reagan admir ing the time, confident the televi-

Libya: Puzzling Mixture of Ruling Groups

sion of direct democracy.

popular committees as an expres-

Yunis Abu Bakr, another top

committee member, manages the

commander, also under Col.

55,000-man armed forces as gener-

Qadhafi's wing. The fifth member,

Khweildi Hamidi, is reported to have special charge of Libya's "popular army" and its extensive military training for Libyan stu-

Libyan Demonstration

Libyan demonstrators chanted

anti-American slogans and burned

bya's Mediterranean port city of

The broadcast, monitored in

browski said the church's task was

to try to get a dialogue going again "between the two sides," in Po-

land, an apparent reference to the

government and the Solidarity la-

bor movement.
"Like a mother, the church must

the West, the army rulers have re-

laxed some travel restrictions and

lifted the curfew for Christmas in

the apparent belief that they are

winning the struggle to impose strict order on the country.

The meeting Wednesday fol-lowed by a day the first reported session of the party's Politburo since the crackdown on Solidarity

and its supporters. It appeared to

be an attempt by the military gov-ernment to take another step

toward restoring normal condi-

According to reports reaching

save all its children," he said.

Beirut, said the marchers brand-ished posters that denounced Mr. effigy on fire in Benghazi's main square, according to the radio.

Benghazi on Wednesday, Libya's

state radio reported.

BEIRUT (AP) - Thousands of

major decisions made in the name of his five-man Revolutionary Command Council. He sleeps only four or five hours a night and as a result is reportedly afflicted by nervousness, they say.

Much of his work is done late at night in the military headquarters where he maintains simple offices next to his quarters in the heavily protected Bab Ziziah compound,

"He is at his best between 10 p.m. and 2 a.m.," one of the sources said, adding that Col. Qadhafi also rises early for Moslem morn-

Reagan for alleged "terroristic pro-vocations" against Col. Qadhafi.

The demonstration was staged

at the request of Benghazz's municipal government to "manifest Li-bya's anger and condemnation of

the conspiracies hatched by Amer-

ican imperialism against the Li-byan nation and its historic leader-

The United States has said it has

information that Col. Qadhafi sent an assassination squad to kill Mr. Reagan. Col. Qadhafi denied the

charge and accused Mr. Reagan of

plotting to kill him. The United

States urged all American resi-

"Reagan, you cowboy! You will

die before reaching Moamer!" chanted the crowds as they set the

In an earlier broadcast, Warsaw radio said a "climate of suspicion"

pervaded Poland's factories mid-

way through the second week of

martial-law rule. It blamed the

discontent on the Silesian miners. Miners in Silesia battled security

forces last week in the first disrup-

tion in which Poles have been

killed since the army takeover.

Seven miners were said to have died in the fighting. "What happened in Silesia has

had a noticeable shock effect."

Warsaw Radio reported, quoting

the assessment of a group of sever-

al dozen factory managers. It said 1,026 miners had come to

the surface at the Ziemowit mine but that about 1,000 more were

of over 100 vigilantes who are sub-

mitting miners to psychological

terror.

being detained below by a group

ship," the broadcast said.

According to foreigners with extensive experience here, Col. about that. The others, not. But he is serious about it." that Col. Qadhafi told a television

Col. Qadhafi's second wife, a nurse whom he met a decade ago when she cared for him after an appendectomy in a Tripoli hospital, lives with him in the military compound, pregnant with their sixth child, the source said. He is reported to fear an assassi-

nation attempt.
Col. Qadhafi's wife personally supervises his care, including ad-ministration of any medicine, a well-informed source said. His prescriptions are renewed more frequently than necessary to reduce the chance of poison being introduced, he added, recalling

Ex-CIA Man's Aide Arrested in Texas

FORT WORTH, Texas - Federal authorities have arrested a business associate of Edwin P. Wilson, a former CIA agent accused of selling explosives to Li-bya and suspected of training pilots and agents for Col. Moamer

Roberta Jeanne Barnes, 33, was intercepted on her way bome to Texas from London, where for two years she has managed Mr. Wil-

son's office, authorities said. Federal agents charged ber Monday with carrying about \$50 more than the \$5,000 she had declared on a routine customs form. Justice Department lawyers produced a sealed warrant reportedly naming her as a material witness in the Wilson inquiry. Bond was set at \$20,000 on the currency charge and \$500,000 on the material-witness warrant

strike. They also were said to have cut all but seven of the 160 tele-

phone lines to the mine and

refused new visits from their fami-

that improved productivity by fac-tories "is being weakened by sick-ness [and] absenteeism, which has

been growing in the past few days." They said that "the atmos-

phere among factory workers is

"In many factories," the broad-casts said, "the division among the work force which emerged in con-

dinons of political struggle is being

Warsaw Radio said some union

miners had planted dynamite at shafts and that in Gdansk a police

station was attacked with gasoline

bombs. It did not say when the in-

cidents occurred; they were reported in a listing of dozens of Solidar-

ity members accused of trying to

eaflets and to have violated mar-

Reliable reports from Warsaw

that bypassed military censors said

Solidarity, which was suspended

when martial law was imposed

Dec. 13, was distributing leaflets

calling for "passive resistance" to "an occupation by our own army."

quoted reports of a passive resist-

ance strike at the Baltic port of

There were continuing reports of disturbances, including some deaths, at Gdansk and Wroclaw,

but refusing to work.

in, with dockers showing up

Western diplomatic sources

organize strikes, to have circulated

tial-law provisions in other ways.

overcome only with difficulty."

not favorable everywhere."

Warsaw Radio broadcasts said

interviewer recently of alleged U.S. attempts to "poison my food."

Col. Qadhafi meets frequently with the other four members of the Revolutionary Command Council who are said to be very conscious that their fate depends on his. They are very much aware of the fact that they will all stay together or all go together," said a Europe-an diplomat.

Completely in Charge

With his personality, charisma and historical role, Col. Qadhafi is completely in charge and frequently rides roughshod over the other council members, the diplomat added. Another informant said Col. Qadhafi on at least one occasion has slapped former Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud, a member of the council, because orders were not carried out adequately.

Although at least one attempted military coup has been reported in the past year, Col. Qadhafi shows no outward signs of fearing his people. Diplomats who watch him closely say he still drives his own Peugeot around Tripoli from time to time without heavy protection.

Dissatisfaction is reported high among merchants whose livelihood was affected by a September order abolishing private trade even in small shops. And the reports of coup attempts may indicate that some army officers are unhappy with his leadership.

But in conversations with foreigners at least, several Libyans ex-pressed pride in Col. Qadhafi's economic achievements. "Of course, we all love our leader," Libyan professional said with a smile after a conversation on a Tripoli beach.

-EDWARD CODY

U.S. Reviews **Polish Moves**

(Continued from Page 1) London on Wednesday on the last

leg of his tour. In London, the British Foreign Office announced Wednesday that the governments of the 10 European Economie Community countries had made a joint approach to the Polisb government denouncing the detentions and internments im-

posed under martial law. In Bonn, where Mr. Eagleburger conferred with West German leaders earlier in the week. Lothar Rühl, a government spokesman, Wednesday defended Bonn's moderate line. Some political commen-tators have said the stand is out of

step with other western countries, particularly the United States and

The policy of the [West German] government is aimed at not sharpening this crisis in Poland from outside," the spokesman said at a news conference. "Other approaches could create complica-tions which might achieve the reverse of what the Polish people

Warned on Overreacting The Bonn newspaper General Anzeiger reported that West Ger-

man Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had warned Mr. Eagleburger this week against overreacting to events in Poland. Speaking to the French National Assembly on Wednesday, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy charged the Soviet Union with "interfering" in Poland and warned Polish leaders that "only a radical modification in their attitude" could bring the country's crisis to an end. Mr. Mauroy said, "Everyone knows that the Soviet Union is implicated in everything that touches Eastern Europe." He described So-viet "interference" in Poland as "a

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Strikers in Sri Lanka Storm Office

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka - Thousands of workers went on strike Wednesday in the port of Colombo in support of higher pay and one group stormed a trade union office in the port authority building, the police said. There were no reports of injuries or arrests.

When riot police arrived at the scene, post officials tried unsuccessfully to persuade the men to go back to their jobs.

Union spokesmen put the number of strikers at 14,000 and said the port was paralyzed. Wimal Amarinskera, the port authority chairman, said the strikers represented "only a handful of workers."

Fahd Postpones Visit to the U.S.

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia — Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd has postponed a two-day visit to the United States that was due to begin Jan. 19, the official Saudi press agency said.

The postponement followed a secret visit by the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, to President Resign last weekend, the daily paper Ashara al-Awsat said. Thursday's edition of the paper reports that Sheikh Yamani delivered a verbal message to Mr. Reagan from Prince Fahd and had lengthy talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig about Israel's move to annex the Golan Heights.

2 Iranian Officials Reported Killed

United Press Interna ANKARA - A grenade attack by guerrillas opposed to the rule of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini killed a member of Iran's parliament and

a local governor in the northeastern city of Meshed, Tehran Radio reported Wednesday.

The radio said three other persons were wounded in the attack, which said occurred Tuesday as the two officials, members of a government im, were riding in a car on a trip to inspect a Shiite Moslem shrine in

It identified the victims as Mojtaba Estaki, representative of the Majlis, or parliament, from Shahr-e Kord, and the area's governor. Intamgholi Jaalarpour. Three other persons - the governor's deputy, the local commander of the Revolutionary Guard and a guardsman - were injured, but they are out of danger, according to the radio.

France in Arms Talks With Egypt

PARIS - French Defense Minister Charles Hernu will have talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak during a three-day visit to Cairo starting on Dec. 31 aimed at completing arms deals, defense officials

A contract for the sale of 60 Mirage 2000 combat surcraft, worth an estimated \$2.4 billion with spare parts, may be signed during the visit, one official said. Negotiations have made good progress, he added.

Egypt is also seeking Matra's new Super 530 air-to-air missiles as well as laser-guided Durandal bombs, the officials said.

Mr. Hernu, who is going to Washington soon after his Cairo visit, is due in Riyadh in mid-January for talks with Saudi leaders to renew

military cooperation agreements.

Ba Jin to Head China Writers' Unit

Resects PEKING - China has announced the formal election of Ba Jin, a novelist, as chairman of the Chinese Writers Association amid widespread concern over literary freedom. The New China news agency said Ba Jin, 78, who was acting chairman

until now, was unanimously chosen Tuesday at a meeting of the association's council attended by more than 30 authors. Ba Jin, who is also a member of China's parliament, was quoted as saying he would dedicate himself "to the cause of socialist literature."

Liberia Announces Partial Amnesty

United Press Internation MONROVIA, Liberia -- Samuel K. Doe, the Liberian head of state, announced a partial annesty for political opponents Wednesday and said Liberia would return to civilian rule in April, 1985.

The amnesty does not cover two opponents living in the United States, Bennie Warner, a former vice president, and Charence Simpson Jr., former secretary-general of the defunct True Whig Party.

Mr. Doe, who led a military coup in April. 1980, also ordered a crack-

down on police and military misconduct, including the disbanding of the "people's redemption councils" blamed for several hundred killings after

10 Soviet Jews Cite Repression

LONDON -- Ten Jewish scientists in the Soviet Union have complained that since asking for permission to emigrate to Israel two years ago they have been deprived of their jobs and any means of supporting their families. "We are in a situation where we

can count only on the support and solidarity of our colleagues abroad on their help and sympathy," they said in a letter in the current issue of the science magazine Nature. "Our voice in the Soviet Union is really a voice in the wilderness, our fate is of no interest to anybody and nobody answers our complaints or petitions."

The letter was signed by: L.A. Dikii, doctor of science, mathematics and atmospheric research; G.A. Freiman, professor of mathe-matics; M.I. Freidlin, doctor of mathematics; LS. Irlin, doctor of medicine and science; A.L. Vasilkevsky, senior scientifie fellow in applied linguistics; M.I. Reitman, senior scientific fellow in applied mathematics; S.A. Katz, doctor of physics and mathematical science: Y. Medvedkov, doctor of science; V.A. Godyak, senior resesanch fel-

low in plasma physics; and V.N. Soyfer, doctor of biology.

English Santa Gets the Sack - But No Toys United Press Interna

LUTON, England - Derek Rathbone, a department store Santa Claus who was disgruntled about filling in for a col-league, was fired for turning away a 4-year-old girl at the end of visiting hours.

"He just got up and said. That is enough, I have had enough, I am not seeing anyone eise." Debenhams store manager Ashley Myer said, "It must have shattered the illusions of the little girl."

Mr. Rathbone, 59, complained he had been given a rough deal. "I was helping out at the store by working afternoons as well as mornings because the other Santa was sick," he said.

"I was always full of ho-ho-ho, even though I had to share a beard with the other Father Christmas. I certainly was not doing the job for the money --after my expenses, I was only getting £5 (\$9.50) more than I would have on the dole."



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U.S. Now Sees No Crime in Exiles' Training to Overthrow Latin Governments

By Jo Thomas

MIAMI — In a camp near the Florida Ever-ades, the military training of exiles to infil-ate and overthrow the government of Nicara-ia has taken on a special urgency.

"Within three months the situation in Nicarms will blow up," Hector Fabian, one of the uban leaders of the exile group, the Intermerican Defense Force, said. The force, hich says that it is financed by Panamanian and Cuban exile groups and fund-raising effects. orts by Nicaraguans, has been training for conths. It says that it is dedicated to the rmed overthrow of the governments of Nicargus, Cuba and Panama,

. This year, according to Mr. Fabian, 800 exles have been trained in the 78-acre camp west if Miami, and he says at least 100 Nicaragums have been infiltrated across their country's orders to take up arms against their government. One of them was killed in October on the northern frontier, Mr. Fabian said,

Some exiles, such as René Selva, one of the Nicaraguan leaders who have been living in exile in southern Florida, are reported to have been able to travel in and out of their country over the northern frontier with Honduras.

The training of exiles in Florida and elsewhere in the United States has been of concern to high-ranking Nicaraguan diplomats. According to Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, diplomats "have raised it to our attention a number of times." It is an issue involving basic questions about how the Reagan administration interprets the Nentrality Act of 1794, which forbids a military attack or a conspiracy to attack a nation with which the United States is not at

"As long as they don't hurt anybody and as long as they don't actually conspire to invade

in a specific way," Mr. Enders said, the exiles are not breaking the law.
"If you attack a country or assist in an at-

"If you attack a country or assist in an attack on a country, or conspire to do this, all these things are illegal," he said. "However, it is not illegal to have military exercises, guys running around the fields with guns, or to say "Uncle Sam, we're ready when you're ready — wink, wink — and bere we go."

"It's a problem of interpretation," Mr. Fahian said. "Under the Carter and Nixon administrations what we were doing was a crime.

ministrations, what we were doing was a crime. With the Reagan administration, no one has bothered us for 10 months."

Mr. Fabian said that he spent eight years directing the New York operations of Orlando Bosch, who proclaimed himself in charge of anti-Castro terrorism in the late 1960s and early '70s. He said that be himself had been interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by federal grand juries 70 times from 1973 to 1980, but that Dec. 5, 1980, "was the last time the FBI bothered me.

He said that the cause was a change in attiyears, the United States is disposed to defend its own interests. Now, our fight fits. We're doing nothing against the law. We are on pri-vate property, and we have no automatic weapons," he said.

A recent visit to the camp itself indicated that the military training was more disciplined and the trainees were more fit and more serious than they were in a visit earlier this year.

A greater number also seemed to be Nicaragnalthough some were from Honduras as well as Cuba, Panama, Venezuela, Colombia and the Dominican Republic.

The training course, which began Oct. 7 and is scheduled to end Jan. 28, is held on weekends and on Wednesdays and Thursdays and provides instruction in parachute jumping, ur-ban warfare, guerrilla warfare, day end night navigation and training for frogmen. According to Mr. Fabian, the students are those who

will serve as officers when they reach Nicaragua. The weapons being used were AR-15s, the civilian version of the military M-16 rifle, and Ruger Mini-14s, carbines that use M-16 cartridges.

The instructors include former U.S. Army

Rangers and Vietnam veterans. Of these, Mr. Fabian said, four are Americans with no family ties to the exile communities, 11 are of Cuban descent and seven are Nicaraguans.

Mr. Fabian said that he and several other

Cubans, including the commander of the camp, Jorge González, better known by his nickname, "Bombillo," or "Light Bulb," had approached officials at the Department of State and the Department of Defense in search of assistance but have so far received nothing.

"We want arms and air support," Mr. Selva

said.

In Washington, a knowledgeable source in the Reagan administration said that the exile groups had indeed made an approach and he confirmed that the intelligence agencies were

official said that no intelligence agency had of-fered or planned to offer any support.

In testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Nov. 12, however, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. declined to give assurances sought by a committee mem-ber, Rep. Gerry E. Studds, Democrat of Mass-achusetts, that the United States would not-support or encourage Nicaraguan exile groups in the United States or Honduras who might be trying to weaken or overthrow the Sandinis-ta government in Nicaragua.

"Our goal," Mr. Fabian said, "is the liberation of Nicaragua, Cuba and Panama, although the struggle in Nicaragua is more advanced, and we've intensified our efforts." In the future, he said, the group hopes to use Ni-caragua as a base for an attack against the government of Cuba and to assist in a military coup to overthrow the successors of Gen. Omar Torrijos, the late Panamanian leader.

U.S. Prohibits Airbus At Airport in Capital, Citing 'Flight Safety'

By Carole Shifrin Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Federal Aviation Administrator J. Lynn Helms has decided to prohibit operation of the European-made
Airbus A-300 wide-bodied aircraft
at Washington's National Airport, ecording to transportation offi-

> Charles Murchison, spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration, said Mr. Helms had deter-mined that "complete flight safety couldn't be guaranteed" if the A-300 used National, which has shorter runways than most air-

> > [A spokesman for Airbus Indus-trie in France declined to comment on the decision.]

Engineering Review

Eastern Airlines, which operates 25 of the twin-engine airplanes, had hoped to win clearance for the plane for use on its shuttle service between Washington and New York and on routes to Florida.

In a letter to Eastern's president, Frank Borman, Mr. Helms said he had decided that the Airbus could not be operated safely into National under all conditions at all times. The decision reportedly was made after an extensive review of the engineering design data and performance data of the aircraft,

Ex-Nazi Gives Up U.S. Citizenship; Promise Is Made

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON - A 72-yearold former Nazi accused of being an aide to Adolf Eichmann has surrendered his U.S. citizenship after receiving a promise from the government that he would not be deported unless his medical condition improved.

Otto Albrecht Alfred von Bolschwing of Carmichael, Calif., who is being treated in a Sacramento nursing home for a neuro-logical ailment, did not attend the court hearing in Sacramento on

Under the agreement, Mr. von Bolschwing admitted membership in the Nazi Party and Nazi security forces. But he denied the link to Fichmann, architect of the "final solution of the Jewish question" who was executed by Israel in

Though stripped of citizenship, Mr. von Bolschwing can continue to live in the United States as a resident alien. However, he is formally deemed to have gained his citizenship illegally and to have admitted membership in the Nazi groups. A Justice Department spokemen said deportation proeedings would be started if Mr.

> By Lynn Rosellini New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The holly wreaths and paper

Santas are in place as usual along the corridors of the great, gray federal buildings this Christmas season. But behind the office doors, some strange things are

happening.

A 42-year-old analyst at the Department of Housing and Urban Development went after a co-worker

with a metal coat tree not long ago, shouting, "I'll

A few blocks away at the Education Department, a middle-level official who is losing his job erupted in anger the other day and threatened his supervisor. Some employees at the Department of Health and

Human Services, staff nurses say, have begun taking government-issued Valium, a tranquilizer, for stress. And at the Labor Department women occasionally break down crying in the middle of the day.

Growing Tensions

near desperation as thousands of workers prepare for the holiday season not knowing whether they will have jobs after New Year's Day. According to gov-ernment medical personnel and union leaders, Presi-dent Reagan's reduction of federal workers has caused an epidemic of stress-related behavior and illnesses in recent months.

"I've been a nurse for almost 31 years, 14 with the federal government," said Bertha Bowie, who supervises the health units at the Department of Health and Human Services and four other government buildings, "but I've never experienced anything like his."

Mrs. Bowie said that nurses at Health and Human

Services were treating nearly 40 employees a day, al-most triple the normal number, for stress-related

symptoms such as dizziness, stomach cramps and di-

arthes. Almost everyone wants to have his blood

No government figures are available on the increase in illness or aberrant behavior, and not all

incidents can be directly traced to reductions in the work force. The case of the man wielding the coat tree at Housing and Urban Development, for in-

pressure checked, she said.

Tensions in some federal offices have grown to

knock your head off."

particularly as it would operate in bad weather at National, which has short runways. Among other things, Mr. Helms was said to be concerned about possible engine failures and the plane's ability to stabilize before landing when using the curving approach to Runing the curving approach to Run-way 18 to the south, a runway used for about 45 percent of all arrivals.

Mr. Heims, a former test pilot, personally flew the A-300 into Na-tional several times on Dec. 5 to see for himself how it handled before he made his final decision, transportation officials said.

Eastern officials said Tuesday there was an honest disagreement over the technical aspects of the plane's ability at National. "We think the airplane is safe there or we wouldn't have suggested using there," Mr. Borman said. He said Eastern would take Mr. Helms' points and, in conjunction with flight test data from Airbus Industrie, "hope to convince him that the airplane is acceptable" at

Tests With Engine Out

"I think he's basically worried about loss of an engine on a very hot day," Mr. Borman said. He added that Eastern would seek to "dispel his concerns" by doing tests with the manufacturer in actual conditions with engines inoperative.

Eastern has been trying for almost four years to get federal approval to use the plane at National. The Miami-based sirline brought the Airbus to National in April, 1978, to demonstrate to federal and local officials that it would help reduce the noise at National At that time FAA Admin istrator Langhorne Bond said the A-300 was the "quietest" jet plane ever to land at National. The plane, built by a European consortium, is powered by General Electric engines.

Besides the technical aspects of his decision, Mr. Helms said be took into consideration how use of the A-300 fits into the overall Washington National Airport poli-cy. He also noted that there are no restrictions on the A-300 at any other airports it is currently using.

Archbishop Cody Goes To Hospital in Chicago

CHICAGO — Cardinal John Cody, 73, archbishop of Chicago, has been admitted to a hospital for

the fourth time this year.

The hospital said Tuesday that the prelate, who has a history of beart trouble, was in fair condinon. A spokesman for the cardi-nal, whose handling of church funds is being investigated by the federal government, would not say why he had been hospitalized. Cardinal Cody went to the hospital "on his own," the spokesman said.

Tension Rises in Federal Offices

Reagan Job Cutbacks Cause Stress Epidemic



child, who died Tuesday, is taken away to be buried at a refugee camp outside San Salvador. There are believed to be more than 200,000 refugees in El Salvador from the fighting between guerrillas and troops of the ruling junta.

Agency Clears Allen, But Return Uncertain

WASHINGTON — The Justice of three gift watches and errors in Department closed its investiga- the financial disclosure form he tion of Richard V. Allen, President filed when he became national seon Wednesday, but a presidential spokesman said Mr. Allen is still the subject of an "internal teview" at the White House.

Attorney General William French Smith said he found no reason for appointing a special prosecutor over the remaining questions that prompted Mr. Allen to take administrative leave, with pay, on Nov. 29. But Peter Rouselle, a deputy White House press secretary, refused to say whether Mr. Allen could now return to his duties.

Internal Review

Mr. Rouselle said only that the "internal review" at the White House "will be conducted expeditiously and thoroughly now."

The Justice Department cleared Mr. Allen on the two questions that remained after it closed its investigation concerning his receipt of \$1,000 from two Japanese jour-nalists. Specifically, the announcement said no reasons were found to appoint a special prosecutor to

stance, was apparently the result of a long-simmer-ing, racially tinged fend between co-workers.

But while such emotions might normally be held in

check, according to sources in union and medical of-

fices, the current atmosphere of uncertainty fosters more outbursts than usual. Although only a few thousand employees will actually lose their jobs, many more of the 350,000 government workers here will be affected by demotions to lower positions, loss of government jobs by relatives and co-workers, and

'Approaching Desperation'

eradication of their programs.

investigate Mr. Allen's acceptance.

Mrs. Reagan's Interview

About three weeks ago, the Justice Department rilled that there were no grounds for appointing a special prosecutor to look into the \$1,000 that Mr. Allen received after arranging an Inauguration Day interview last January with the president's wife, Nancy Reagan. But the department said it was still looking into the gift watches and irregularities in Mr. Allen's financial statements.

Mr. Smith said Wednesday he determined that the watches that Mr. Allen accepted were the gifts of his personal friends, Mr. and Mrs. Tamotsu Takase, and had nothing to do with the interview.

Financial Disclosure As for inaccuracies in Mr. Al-

len's financial disclosure form, the attorney general said he found no "specific information" that Mr.
Allen violated the criminal law. When Mr. Allen filed his disclo-

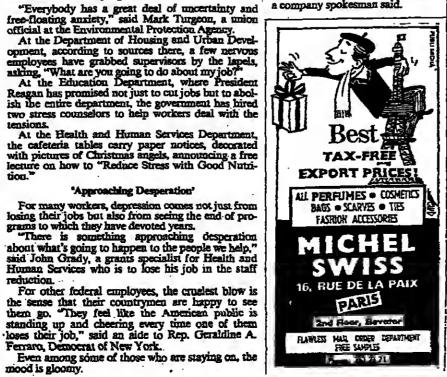
sure form in February, he did not include the names of any clients of his former consulting firm, Potomac International Corp. U.S. law requires the listing of those he was "directly involved" with if they had paid him at least \$5,000 in the previous two years.

Mr. Allen said he was told by

White House lawyers that he did not have to list the fees because they were paid to the company and

2 Are Killed by Gas in U.S. United Press International

PINE BLUFF, Ark. - Two men were killed and two were in critical condition after acid leaking into a drainage ditch formed a cloud of noxious hydrogen sulfide gas at an International Paper Co. plant here, a company spokesman said.



Salvador Guerrilla Leader Appeals for Arms

By Alan Riding New York Times Service
MEXICO CITY — El Salvador's top guerrilla commander has ap-pealed to "the peoples of the world" for weapons to counter U.S. military assistance to the Sal-

vadoran junta.

Arguing that many rebel units are still poorly armed, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, 62, leader of the Popular Forces of Liberation, denied U.S. charges that the guerrillas were receiving armaments from Cuba and Nicaragua. "Our arms are those we manufacture or take from the enemy at the cost of our

own blood," he said. "But the supplies are evidently unequal," he said. "While Yankee imperialism provides the assassins of the people with unrestricted amounts of increasingly modern weaponry, the forces of liberation do not receive even a rifle."

Referring to Washington's optween the guerrilla-led opposition and the civilian-military junta, Mr. Carpio also charged the Reagan administration with seeking "its evil and inaccessible objective of annihilating the revolutionary forces militarily, even if this sinks the entire population in genocide."

He called for a worldwide campaign "to break the present wall of reservations and vacillations" and to provide the rebels with the armaments "that our people needs in order to defeat the imperialist ag-

Mr. Carpio's appeal came at the end of a long article written by him for the leftist Mexican weekly Por Esto. Since he has long shunned press interviews, the arti-cle provided a rare opportunity to analyze his views.

Although Mr. Carpio heads only one of five guerilla groups comprising the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, he is considered El Salvador's most influential rebel leader. In the weekly, Mr. Carpio described how he was trapped and only narrowly escaped from Salvadoran troops during a counterinsurgency offensive in the northern province of Chalatenango in early complete.

That 15 rebels died and 12 disappeared, while 33 soldiers were killed.

Mr. Carpio added, "It is necessary to state with all frankness that many of our guerrilla units continue fichting alleger with their nails." October.

He said that he and a group of 80 rebels and peasants, including four children and a pregnant woman, spent 10 days without food and with little water trying to slip past government soldiers who had encircled the area and were bombarding suspected guerrilla posi-tions with heavy mortar fire.

On the morning of Oct. 1, after their first all-night march, Mr. Carrio said the column was spotted by troops but, after a five-min-nte fight in which two soldiers died, they managed to escape into the undergrowth.

Battle Ensued

Three mornings later, as they hid in thick grass near a river bank, a helicopter landed nearby and unloaded 15 soldiers, Mr. Car-pio reported. Inside the helicopter, he said, he saw one of about 30 U.S. military advisers currently assigned to train Salvadoran troops.

Here we had in view a hated adviser from the Pentagon, person-ally directing the operations of tactical units in the battlefield," he said, "while the false propaganda from Washington tells the world that its advisers do not participate in the conduct of operations." Mr. Carpio said that the cry of

one the children in the column exposed their position and a new battle ensued in which several rebels and peasants died. He said that one woman and three children were killed by gunfire from the helicopter, while most of the fugi-

tives escaped.

The guerrilla leader said the group finally reached a rebel camp on Oct. 10, most of them with badly swollen feet and some with in-fected wounds. A few days later, the offensive ended. He claimed

ue fighting almost with their nails, with battered rifles, with homemade weapons including primitive traps, and with arms and ammunition taken from the troops of the tyranny." **Guerrillas Attack City**

SAN SALVADOR (AP) -Guerrillas attacked the port city of La Unión and beld it for at least an hour before troops loyal to the ruling junta forced them to withdraw. an army spokesmen said Tuesday.

The spokesmen said guerrillas armed with Chinese-made rocket grenades attacked the city, about 118 miles (190 kilometers) southeast of the capital, on Monday night and kept it under siege until early Tuesday. There were no im-

mediate reports on casualties. Sources at the Defense Ministry bere speculated the attack may have been a diversionary tactic to allow boats filled with arms for guerrillas to land near the port.

Texas Fire Kills 2 Children

United Press Internati TAYLOR, Texas - Two children died in a fire early Tuesday that authorities suspect may have resulted from faulty wiring on a Christmas tree.

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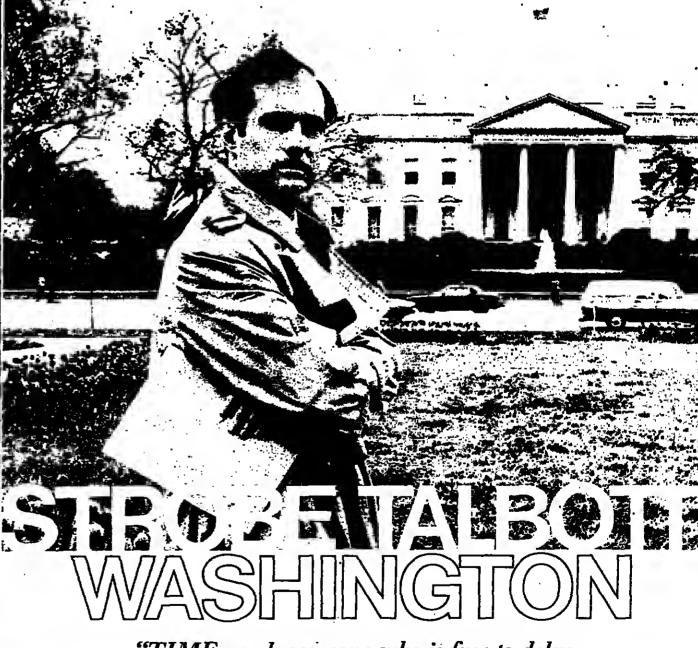
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Church Organization In South Africa Faces **Investigation on Funds**

By Caryle Murphy Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The government has ordered an investigation into the South African Council of Churches because of allegations of financial irregularities.

The investigation, ordered re-cently by Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha, could lead to restrictions on money sent from the overseas churches that now provide most of the council's funds. Under the leadership of an Anglican bishop, Desmond Tutu, the council is a champion of black grievances against apartheid.

The irregularities, which were brought to the attention of council officials by its former ombudsman and internal auditors, appear to involve sloppy bookkeeping, misjudgments, mismanagement and the questionable use of some unaudited funds, rather than theft or

But the scope of the investigation appeared to support a wide-spread belief that its purpose was not only to examine financial problems but also to discredit the council, which officials have

accused of subversion. The panel has been asked to examine "the inception, develop-ment, objects, history and activi-ties" of the council as well as the "organizations and people con-nected with giving such money or assets to" the council.

Anti-Council Actions

The government has acted against the council in the past. In 1979, according to newspaper re-ports, it secretly provided more than \$350,000 to a rightist Christian group that was to run a covert campaign against the council in an attempt to break its influence among English-speaking churches. The effort had little effect.

The government is believed to have been angered by the council's payments for the legal defense of political defendants, its support for civil disobedience against what the council says are discriminatory laws and its encouragement of conscientious objection to military

Police Minister Louis Le Grange once assailed the council for "giv-ing whites a guilty conscience."

The council represents 15 million Christians, most of whom are Bishop Tutu said the council had black, through its affiliated acted as a condmit for overseas churches, it has given money to squatters for food and bail, has sponsibility ended when the funds helped pay for postmortem examinations on people who died in police custody, and has supported families of political detainees.

Bishop Tutu's predecessor, John expect financial reports, Bishop Rees, has said, without elabora-Tutu said.

tion, that some funds were used in "sensitive areas." There has been speculation that money may have been used to help young black ac-tivist students during the tumultuous years of 1976 and 1977; although the projects were not violent or subversive, the government

is believed to be seeking to expose the council's role in them. A House for Tutu

However, recent disclosures about the council's disbursements have shown its officials profiting from the funds they administer.

Bishop Tutu admitted in a related court case in October that he received about \$15,000 in 1978 from the council to help buy his own home in Soweto. At the time, he had been named secretary-general of the council but had not yet taken up the post. Mr. Rees gave him the money, telling Bishop Thin it was an anonymous gift.

It was also disclosed in the same

case that a council vice president, Saliy Motlana, and her husband, Nihato Motlana, received a sti-pend of \$7,000 after spending sev-eral months in detention in 1977.

In a recent interview, Bishop Tutu justified the money for his house as a gift any large organiza-tion would give a top employee. He said the contribution to the Motianas was just compensation for their financial losses while in jail. Mrs. Motlana is a shop owner and her husband is a physician. Both are community leaders in

Most released detainees who received money from the council got much less than the Motlanas, usually \$50 or \$100.

Bishop Tutu said the special in-quiry into the council was "a polit-

"They have been gunning for the council, gunning for me, and they would latch onto any excuse with considerable alacrity," he said. "If we weren't doing the things we are doing if we did not the said." things we are doing, if we did not upset the government and upset the whites, they wouldn't give two hoots" about the irregularities.

He pointed out that the final report of outside auditors whom the council called in had found "weaknesses" in its financial ad-ministration, but "that not at any

time was it inadequate." were transferred." Many of the recipients were "small, rural people, many illiterate," from whom it would have been "unrealistic" to

Disco Beat Replaces Gunfire in Uganda but Many Hazards Remain

New York Times Service KAMPALA, Uganda — A visitor these days can walk through nighttime Kampala hearing the beat of disco music rather than the rifle fire of a few

months ago. According to government officials and Western diplomats, the change reflects the easing of tensions a year after President Milton Obote's return to off-

Those foreigners and Ugandans seeking encouragement in this poor, violence-prone land also point to a tentative economic revival born of measures introduced in June in consultation with the International Monetary Fund. These measures have halted gasoline smuggling and undermined the

Coffee exports, Uganda's main source of critically needed foreign exchange, have quadrupled since the government gave coffee producers a fivefold

Yet there are other, bleaker omens. The number of armed units, for instance, seems to be proliferat-

Attack During Parade

Recently, a new paramilitary force drawn from the regular police held an inaugural parade in the center of Kampala.

The new unit's uniforms were unfamiliar, although its weapons - Soviet-made Kalashnikov assault rifles supplied, a Western diplomat said, by Egypt from stocks made redundant by U.S. arms supplies to Cairo — are common enough in Ugan-

At the parade, the Western diplomat said, the unit came under rocket fire, apparently by members of the regular army resentful of the new force, and five of its members were killed.



Some residents forecast a showdown between the new force, which is being trained by former British Army men from a London security company called Falcon Star, and the regular army, some of whose officers are being trained in the United States and some units of which are being instructed by 40 newly arrived North Korean military advisers.

The creation of the new force means there are. four distinct armed units associated with Mr. Obote's government. They are the army, numbering about 15,000; the police, with 10,000 men; a ragge militia of 5,000; and the new force, which is do-signed to grow to 5,000 from its present 600.

Capricious Violence

Ranged against these forces, Western diplomats identify six guerrilla groups, which have thus far failed in their campaign to remove Mr. Obote and which were the object of a recent sweep by the army just west of Kampala. The conflict between the armed groups spawns a violence that seems almost capricious.

According to a senior relief official, 300 people have died in the last three months in Uganda as a result of campaigns against anti-government "dissidents," revenge killings by the army and random

Much of the tension in Uganda dates from the brutal years, between 1971 and 1979, when Idi Amin held power. Marshal Amin was deposed by Tanzanian troops, 1,500 of whom remain in Ugan-da, and Ugandan rebels in late 1979.

Mysteries Persist

Two civilian governments and a military administration ruled in the year before elections were held in December, 1980, and Mr. Obote, himself overthrown by Marshal Amin in 1971, returned to off-

The elections heightened the bitter tribal and political differences between Uganda's factions. The opposition Democratic Party maintained the vote was rigged and, a Western diplomat said, only in recent weeks has the extent of electoral irregularities been established.

126 member Parliament it was known that opposi-tion members had been prevented from registering in 15 constituencies and that local officials in 14 others had influenced the vote in Mr. Obote's favor,

A paymery, however, surrounded events during a 20-hour period when the man who is now size president, Paulo Miswanga, refused to publish the election results. The diplomat said that in those 20 hours the results win by the Damocratic Parry, were which had been wen by the Damocratic Parry, were

reversed and announced as victories for Mr. Choir.
Two Western journalists who sought verification
of this report were unable to make inquiries at an
official level because they were refused the atomary accreditation by the Ugandan government.

Since his return to power, Mr. Obote has released 3,000 prisoners detained for their role in the "liberation war" against Marshal Amin's forces. At the same time, Western officials involved in monitoring Uganda's human rights record say many other people have been detained, often in connection with
the activities of anti-government guerrillas.

Mr. Obote has displayed astuteness is attracting
Western aid for his country's economic recovery
and in balancing rival power blocs.

In sharp contrast to his first term of office, when

he steered the economy onto a Socialist course, Mr. Obote has taken political risks by esponsing a free-market economy, and Western diplomats say his senior officials have displayed a talent for fiscal

management.

According to Western diplomats, the consensus in other Western governments, including the United States, is that Mr. Obote is probably the most able politician in Uganda and, whatever the flaws in the election that brought him to power and other "irregularities," his newly found Western inclinations render him a worthy candidate for support.

Government Sees Nothing Funny In Prediction of Gandhi's Death

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service
NEW DELHI — In a country
where astrological forecasts are
taken seriously, the government of

India did not laugh when a seer predicted that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi would either be assassinated or killed in an accident this

The astrologer was picked up for questioning by special intelligence police, and the government related the prediction to Parliament, charging that attempts were being made on Mrs. Gandhi's life in an effort to create anarchy and confusion in the country.

The government's action against the astrologer, Ratnanand Shastri, whose prediction appeared in an obscure Hindu newspaper a week ago, was not surprising considering that astrological predictions are a factor in most major business and political decisions made in In-

Even Mrs. Gandhi, who always denies it, is widely believed and reported to consult astrologers be-fore making any major move. Political allies say that two years ago she delayed her swearing-in as prime minister to a day that her Hindu astrologer called auspi-

Mr. Shastri's prediction of Mrs. Gandhi's death, however, went be-yond the bounds for normal astrological forecasts, the minister of state for home affairs, P. Venkatasubbaiah, told Parliament on Monday. He called the forecast "politically motivated" and said it was "intended to malign the prime minister and members of her fami-

"Mrs. Gandhi is not only the prime minister but one of the outstanding leaders of our nation. Some attempts are being made to harm her person and create anarchy and confusion in the country. Venkatasubbaiah said before reading a prepared statement on Mr. Shastri's activities.

Amid loud protests from members of the opposition, he called Mr. Shastri "a staunch supporter" of H.N. Bahuguna who, according to an earlier Shastri prediction, would become prime minister with

Mrs. Gandhi gone. Mr. Bahnguna defected from the ruling Congress-I (for Indira) Party after supporting Mrs. Gandhi in elections two

ears ago. Ram Vilas Paswan, a member of the opposition Lok Dal (People's) Party, complained that the govern-ment statements in Parliament were unwarranted considering the frivolous nature of Mr. Shastri's predictions.

National Pastime

Making astrological predictions about Mrs. Gandhi and her family appears to be a national pastime bere, although few are cast in as specific terms as those used by Mr. Shastri.

When Mrs. Gandhi's son, Sanjay, was killed in an airplane crash in June, 1980, for example, many astrologers claimed they had predicted his demise. It was difficult, however, to tell from reading their columns what they had foreseen. although some claimed to have held back what they really felt in deference to the Gandhi family.

Two of Mr. Shastri's predictions concerning the prime minister were quite specific. In the first, made last June, he said Mrs. Gandhi was likely to be assassinated in September, followed by her son, Rajiv, a member of Parliament and since Sanjay's death the heir apparent to the Nehru-Gandhi dynasty that has ruled India for most of the 34 years since independence. Mr. Bahuguna then would become prime minister, according to the forecast - which, of course,

has been disproved by events. Nonetheless, Mr. Venkatasub-baiah said, the police began watching the astrologer because the predictions were "alarming

The minister told Parliament that Mr. Shastri, whose real name was given as Ram Avtar Gupta, was free on bail on a charge of kidnapping a young woman.

Dies; Was Peking

PEKING — Zhang Dingcheng, 83, a former chief public prosecutor purged in the Maoist Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s, is dead, the official Chinese press reported Wednesday.

A Communist army commander during the Chinese civil war, Mr. Zhang, who died Dec. 16, was ap-

OBITUARIES

pointed chief prosecutor in 1959. He beld the post until it was abolished after he was attacked in wall posters along with Deng Xiaoping, now deputy chairman of the Communist Party and the most power-ful man in China, Mr. Deng was among the mourners who went to Mr. Zhang's home to express sym-

pathy to the family after his death. Mr. Zhang was a member of the Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy chairman of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, until he re-signed last year because of ill

Sir Reginald Ansett

MELBOURNE (AP) - Sir Reginald Ansert, 72, a major figure in Australia's civil aviation, trans-port, tourism and communications industries, died Wednesday after a

Sir Reginald started his own He bought the failing domestic air-line Australian National Airways in 1957 and built it into a successful conglomerate. Ansett Transport Industries, which has assets of more than \$500 million.

Robert W. Potter

NEW YORK (NYT) -- Robert W. Potter, 85, a reporter and editor at The New York Times for 30 years until he retired in 1965, died

Zhang Dingcheng Reform on the Lam: Public Prosecutor Escapees Make Good

Los Angeles Times Service

ABERDEEN, Wash. - When the police surrounded him with their guns drawn, Ray Rust was more than frightened. Racing through his mind was the devastating realization that the quiet, lawabiding life he had led in this timber town was coming rapidly to an

He had arrived here eight years ago, a rodeo man turned logger, but there was more to his past than bulls and unbroken horses. No one bere knew that Ray Rust, the likable guy who gave freely of his time and energy to help a blind neighbor, also was an escapee from a Colorado mental hospital. He had been sent there after

killing a man. Mr. Rust came here soon after his escape, sworn to a life of "just staying out of trouble" so that he would never be detected, never experience again the horror of incar-ceration, "Any idiot can stay out of trouble," he says. "Just watch your P's and Q's is all you got to do." He did not even bother to change his name.

And it worked Until the night in October when handful of nervous policemen, tipped off by a national crime computer, descended on him. His life as an escapee was over.

Case Not Unique

Mr. Rust's case is not unique in the United States. Wanted by police, several Americans have built new lives in secrecy and often seemed to rehabilitate themselves as few inside prisons ever do. And with their prison records unknown, they are accepted as equals in their

Obviously, their number is un-known, but several cases have been reported recently.

There is Richard Henry Holland, 37, who lived for 10 years as

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John Godsey in Woodstock, N.Y. Wanted on a narcotics conviction in Tucson, Ariz., Mr. Holland was arrested June 15 by U.S. marshals who traced mail being sent to a

In those 10 years, he had helped form a volunteer fire and rescue squad, had taught cardiopulmo-nary resuscitation to ambulance crews and worked with runaways and drug addicts at a counseling center for teen-agers. He managed a town council candidate's success ful campaign in 1975.

It has not been determined whether Mr. Holland will have to serve his five-year mandatory sentence; his new friends have rallied to his defense and have held fundraising events to belp finance his

There is also the case of Charles Moore, 41, who escaped from a North Carolina prison road gang in 1970 after serving two months of a 10-year sentence for aiding in the forgery of a \$125.13 check. In Trenton, N.I., Mr. Moore-is de-scribed as a "faithful and dedicat-ed" church usher who finally had his own carpet-installation business after starting as a stock clerk.

Computer Check

He was arrested Nov. 23 during a routine U.S. Customs Service computer check when he arrived at

after a vacation in the Bahamas. His lawyer and supporters are trying to win public sympathy for him so that he will not be returned to North Carolina.

IETT

Witt

Then there is James Cowsen, who was 61 when he was caught in October, 1979, in Chicago after es-caping from an Alabama road gang 25 years earlier. He had been sentenced to three years for steal-ing scrap copper wire from a coal mine. Sort-spoken and meticulous. Mr. Cowsen was apprehended be-cause of his law-abiding ways: He was discovered when he attempted

to obtain a permit for his 22-cal-iber hunting rifle.

Finally, there is Abbie Hoffman, Finally, there is Abbie Hoffman, the former Yippic leader who surrendered Sept. 4, 1980, after missing a 1974 court appearance on a cocaine charge. Mr. Hoffman had become a highly regarded environmental activist in upstate New York, until he "got tired of always looking over my shoulder." He is now serving a three-year sentence in Albany, N.Y.

Unlike others in this group of law-abiding fugitives, however, Ray Rust, 33, is now a free man. For in 1973 it was not a crime in Colorado to escape from the state

Colorado to escape from the state mental hospital, and a Pueblo County, Colo., judge ruled last month that a 1975 law making such an escape a crime could not be applied retroactively to Mr. Ruer

Rust recalled that he had been charged in Craig. Colo., in 1973 with the shotgun slaying of a man he suspected of sleeping with his wife. "I just blew up." he said He said he pleaded not guilty by rea-son of insanity but that he was not having emotional or mental troubles at the time.

Two doctors told Mr. Rust's judge that he had been insane at the time of the shooting but was sane later. A third said Mr. Rust was insane at the time of the crime and still needed help. The judge committed him.

They took me down to the state hospital, and I thought, God, what's going on here? I'd rather so to the state penitentiary." he said. I went there May 3, 1971. I left there Aug. 3, 1973. I was shoeing horses. I just left, it must have been about 5:30 a.m. I just walked out to my truck and drove off."

A mouth later Mr. Bust arrived A month later Mr. Rust arrived

in Aberdeen. He got a job the first day. "I never even changed my name," he said. "There was no reason to do that I was just going to stay out of trouble."

AUTHORS WANTED



By Mark S. Smith The Associated Press

I ONDON — The normally sedate Sotheby's auction house was besieged Tuesday by nostalgic rock fans with an acute case of Beatlemania, bidding posters and other curios at Sotheby's first rock 'n' roll auc-

Uoder the gavel went rare tapes by Jimi Hendrix, a bronze bust of Elvis Presley, notebooks of Fleetwood Mac lyrics and a Ford Model T formerly owned by John Bonham of Led Zeppe-

But Beatles memorabilia predominated — and brought the highest prices. Of the £97,660 (about \$180,670) spent, oot counting commissions, £81,633 was fetched by Fah Four relies.

A pen-and-ink doodle by the late John Lennon, valued by Sotheby's at \$£150, fetched £8,000. George Harrison's 12-string guitar went for £3,000. A Chappell upright piano once owned by Paul McCartney took the top bid of £9.000.

I was amazed at the prices," said former Beatles manager Alan Williams. "I just couldn't afford to buy anything."

The auction in the Belgravia section of London was declared a

sensation by the man who con-ducted it, Jon Baddeley. Overflow Crowd "We've had a fantastic response," said Baddeley, 29, an auctioneer with Sotheby's for almost 10 years. "Fans coming to the sale blocked all traffic in Bel-

Hundreds of would-be buyers - from graying collectors to youthful spike-haired punkers jammed the main auction room for the sale. An overflow crowd television from another room and three telephone lines were kept open to bidders in the Unit-

Sotheby's conceived the sale a year ago when it was given a Steinway piano once owned by Lennon, who was shot to death on Dec. 8, 1980, outside his New

York apartment. The auction house's boyers were soon scouring warehouses, record stores, fan clubs, museums and collectors to come up with the 195 lots that went on the block Tuesday on behalf of a number of private owners.

Not surprisingly, most of the material related to the Beatles rock's dominating force in the 1960s and early '70s.

Of the money spent on Beatles items Tuesday, almost half was bid by a radio station in the group's native city of Liverpool. Managing Director Terry sure Smith of Radio City 194 said the was commercial station's hoard of di-



John Lennon stage suit fetched £2,300.

rectors hoped to establish a Beaties museum and memorial not far from the Cavern Club, where

the group played in 1961.
"I'm delighted to be taking this stuff back to Liverpool where it beloogs," said Smith, 46.
"I moved to Liverpool when the Beatles were just starting to make it. There's never been a time like that and never will be again."

Radio City was the top bidder for the Harrison guitar, the Lennon piano, original Beatles contracts, a set of stage suits once worn by Lennon and the marriage license for Lennon's first marriage, to Cynthia Powell, The station also bought dozens of photographs, signed albums and

Smith said he was prepared to spend much more than the £36,800 be did. "We had a board meeting in Liverpool, and they said, 'Make sure you get all these things.' I was given a blank check," he

The big money disgusted some fans, such as Paul Kahn, 26, who has a mail-order Beatles paraphernalia shop in New York and flew to London for the sale.

"I sell Beatle wigs for \$30 — about £15," he said. "What did one go for here? £150," He said he had hoped to buy

several items but was priced out of the market by fans who "didn't know any better." Auctioneer Baddeley, however,

thought the fan influence a positive one. "These people will take these things home and look after them, cherish them and really love to have them around the house," he said. He said the high prices came as no surprise: "A lot of people

who were fans in the '60s are now professional people who can afford that sort of money to spend on their collections. "It might seem like a lot of

money now, £8,000 or £9,000 for an object, but I think in the future we'll look back and say, That was a very good buy."

Beatlemania in the Auction Room 'Mrs. Tanqueray': A Crisp Staging

producer an outline for a modern

Western, and moreover has con-vinced Sher that the only true test

of sibling supremacy should be who can steal the largest number of electric pop-up toasters from

unsuspecting oeighbors.

"True West" is a manically fun-

ny play oot so much written as as-

sembled from some vast Shephard supermarket of spare dramatic parts, only a few of which come guaranteed to lock together, bot in there somewhere is a random

Gothic survey of the oew Califor-

nia as well as a play about two brothers who both want to become

an amalgam of each other. Seeing it is like flicking the dial of a televi-

By Sheridan Morley

International Heroid Tribune

ONDON — Pinero's "The
Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is
now to be found on the National's Lyttelton stage in a crisply excel-lent and elegant revival, the first in the capital for more than 30 years, by Michael Rudman. In line with the Maugham and Priestley rediscoveries of the late 1970s, this seems to be precisely the right mix of historical curiosity and major drama for the proscenium-stage repertoire of the National, and it is marvelons to see it approached with a flair and confidence that I have not always noticed around the South Bank of late. Essentially, this is one of the

first of the problem plays, an English answer to "Hedda Gabler" and "A Doll's House" (which were first seen in London around 1890) and a forerunner to Shaw, who, predictably, loathed it. The problem — that of a woman with a past who fails to come to terms with the horrendous discovery that one of her former lovers is about to marry get you more than a couple of minutes on a midnight radio phone-in.
But for the 1890s what made Tanqueray" so scandalous was its muted suggestinn that a society that tolerated curiously nasty double standards (whereby a chap could philander with impunity while women were punished for it even unto death) might just possi-bly not be the best of all societies. Pinero was a cautious critic, and his play reaches oo very radical conclusion, but it is a fundamen-tally feminist piece about male bypocrisy and the tragic consequences of living according to how you believe society should work in-stead of how it actually does, and that in itself for 1893 was as revo-lutionary as Coward's "The Vor-tex" or Osborne's "Look Back in

To the title role, which once had Mrs. Patrick Campbell chewing the scenery, Felicity Kendal brings a welcome lightness of touch and an enchanting kind of timelessness that takes the edge off some of the play's more stilted moments, for mevitably the plot creaks a bit now and you can see the dust gathering in some of its corners. But around her Rudman has built up a strongly in-period team led by Leigh Lawson as a matinee-idol Tanquersy and with Ciaran Madden and Neil Stacy admirable in the chilly last-act mirror image of what the Tanquerays themselves have just managed not to become.

Meanwhile, the National's experimental stage, the Cottesloe, con-tinues its exploration of Holly-wood mythology with John Schles-inger's production of "True West," the Sam Shephard play about two California brothers, rousingly well-played by Bob Hoskins and Anthony Sher in one of the great double acts of our time. Sher is the opens, everything but the actual movie contract in his pocket; Hoskins is the extrovert, a short, failed finish up with a confused but con-sistently enthralling set of images. crook with nothing much more than a flair for stealing television sets. Yet by midway through a short evening the illiterate Hoskins has managed to sell his brother's

The Hampstead Theatre's "Inci-Robert East, has the haunting quality of one of those brief paragraphs you read halfway down a home-oews page without ever quite finding out the rest of the An old and failed actor has tak-

en his own life in a railway tunnel; we are in the coroner's court, and in then a series of flasbbacks as Harold Pinter's admirably spare production pieces the jigsaw to-gether. There are oo amazing revelations, oo sudden twists, but the dialogue is an intriguing mix of the tragic and the joky, and Maurice Denham's superb portrayal of the old actor allows us to realize that in the end this is the story not of a death but of a life in which death has been the only real success.



Leigh Lawson, Felicity Kendal in "Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

A Raccoon Dinner for 350 Good Ol' Boys

By Ward Sinclair

Washington Post Service
UNION CITY, Tenn. — Traditions sometimes begin by ac-cident, which pretty well explains how the recoon dinner that C.H. (Red) Adams and his pals put on each ecember has come to be a

tradition in these parts. In rural west Tennessee, the raccoon always has been considered a lasty treat — a ready source of meat for anyone with a gun and a steady eye. But there's a little more to it than that

He who eats coon is by definition a good of boy. So any male who wants to show he's worthy of the term is obliged to come out and eat coon, sweet potatoes and slaw, and wash it down with ample drink. It's a badge of belonging.

Union City's coon dinner began 30 years ago when Adams cooked up a raccoon, just for on a lark, and asked a few people over to help him eat it. The event grew and grew and this year they had to barbecue 85 of the critters for the 350 men who turned nut to chow down and trade outrageous stories.

"It started as a novelty," said Adams, an insurance man who has been mayor of Union City four times and on its city council for 21 years. "The second year, more people wanted to be invited, so we had three coons and 12 people. It took off from there."

By the time L.C. (Nick) Nichols, an engineer, and Charles (Buddy) Vaughn, an electrical contractor, joined Adams as sponsors, the event had grown to 100 diners and was moved to the Moose Lodge.

They use so many recoons now that Adams and his buddies have hunter friends help them build up

Adem (air)

Algeria (air) ...

Canada (air)... Cyprus (air)...

Address

a store throughout the year. Then they get a caterer to barbecue the meat and they serve it in huge stainless steel pans in a buffet. Of course, this isn't everyone's

or blacks at this year's event, though it's come one, come all And most of the diners seemed to be from the area's upper crust. But there were dirt farmers rubbing elbows with bankers, doctors

chatting with deputy sheriffs. The area's congressman, Democratic

Rep. Ed Jones, made his custom-ary appearance, calling most evcryone by first name.

The big thing was the reappearance of Will Parks, 97, who, acof farmland." Mr. Will, as all call him, said, "I work in the sod." Mr. Will was in China last year

and for the first time missed the coon feast. Some people were sad, fearing the worst, but Mr. Will showed up again this year with an

The venerated Parks remembered working as a cub reporter at the old Washington Post in 1907. He was a classmate of Joseph P. Kennedy at Harvard and then, after graduation in 1912, worked for the architect John Russell Pope.

Well-wishers crowded around Mr. Will, who assured everyone who asked that "moderatioo" the answer to his longevity. "Heh, heh," Nichols snorted. "We moderated a little long, year before last, didn't we, Mr. Will."

Donizetti's 'Alba' Gets Faltering Revival

By William Weaver

FLORENCE — The Teatro Comunaic here, after several brilliant and smoothly run seasons, is going through a bad patch, which Florentine operalovers hope will be transitional. The general manager, Massimo Bogianckino, who has been responsible for a large part of the Comunale's acclaim in recent years, will soon be leaving to assume the artistic direction of the Paris Opera. And Riccardo Muti, the conductor of some of the finest productions here for some time, has allowed his contract as chief conductor to lapse and has publicly expressed his dissatisfaction with the house, amounting that he does not con-template returning in the immediate future.

This was the background to the gala opening of the winter season, inaugurated with a new production of Donizetn's "Il Duca d'Alba," a rare work, never previously heard in Florence. But the event failed to gencrate the expected enthusiasm. In fact, the reception was distinctly cold.

Some blamed this tepid welcome on Donizetti. A mystery surrounds "Il Duca d'Alba," which the composer abandoned after most of the work was written. The manuscript, found among his papers, was completed by Matteo Salvi and posthumously performed in 1882. After a few performances in the '80s, it was not staged again until Thomas Schippers revived it,

after he too had made some adjustments to the score, at the Spoleto Festival in 1959.

Why did Donizetti never complete it? How much work did Salvi do? And wby has the opera never become popular, even in the Donizetti revival in recent decades? The questions are hard to answer, except perhaps the last. This is an opera that, while full of beautiful music, requires alert, sensitive, vigorous conducting if it is to catch and hold the public. In Spoleto, Schippers provided just that kind of compel-ling guidance. Here in Florence, the undoubtedly gifted young Donato Renzetti seemed out of his element.
Accompaniments were slack, some orchestral
subtleties were ignored, and the stirring moments notably the patriotic Hymn to Freedom of Act 2 went for nothing.

Despite the conductor's gray reading, the "Duca d'Alba" indicated its worth when the baritone Renato Bruson, in the title role, was allowed to display his gift for phrasing, along with his warm, intensely human and noble voice. The soprano Ruth Falcon, on the other hand, was clearly nervous and uncomfortable and made little impression, while the tenor Renzo Casellato adopted a loud, plangent sound throughout the evening, a kind of whine that was first boring, then irritating.
As director, Mauro Bolognini did little more than

direct traffic, in Umberto Bertacca's generally handsome, but not always appropriate, sets. In short, it ws a missed opportunity.

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s	230.00	115.00	63.00	Lebenou (air)	248.00	124.00	69.00	Switzerland S.Fr.	320.00	160.00	90.00	
S	230.00	115.00		Libya (air) S	248.00	124,00	69.00	Tunisia (sir)	230.00	115 00	63.00	
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Breaching the Wall

Now that Liza Alexeyeva has reached the United States and been reunited with her husband, the danger is that Western interest in the plight of Russian human rights activists will fade. There is danger, first of all, for Andrei Sakharov himself, whose fast forced the Kremlin into allowing Miss Alexeyeva to emigrate. Without the continued spotlight of Western attention on him, Dr. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner, who fasted with him, may be vulnerable to revenge for the embarrassing concession the KGB was forced to make.

Dr. Sakharov's fate bears watching, but there are many others in worse circumstances. They do not have the protection of Dr. Sakharov's internationally known name or the highly privileged position afforded by membership in the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Since the end of the Moscow Olympics in August, 1980, Soviet authorities have exiled, arrested or otherwise silenced all branches of the human rights movement in the Soviet Union, including the Helsinki Watch groups, religious groups, nationalists, trade unionists and intellectuals committed to more honest discussion of the regime's strengths and weaknesses.

A few among the many in prison or labor camps are:

• Yuri Orlov, 57, distinguished physicist and founder of the Moscow Helsinki Watch Group, sentenced to seven years in strictregime labor camp, followed by five years of internal exile:

• Anatoli Shcharansky, 33, mathematician, another leader of the Helsinki Watch movement, three years in prison, 10 years in strict-regime labor camp;

• Gleb Yakunin, 47, Russian Orthodox priest, founder of the Christian Committee for the Defense of Believers' Rights, five

years of strict-regime labor camp, five years in exile:

• Tatyana Osipova, 32, computer engineer, member of the Helsinki Watch movement, five years of standard-regime labor camp, five years in exile;

• Mykola Rudenko, 61, poet, leader of the Ukrainian Helsinki Watch Group, seven years of strict-regime labor camp, five years

There are many more - Jews, Baptists, intellectuals, Lithuanians, workers - with similar sentences, and still others expelled from the country.

In the opinion of some who have seen both, a worse fate than prison or labor camp is to be condemned to a psychiatric "hospital." Especially troublesome or embarrassing activists are subjected to drugs, shock treatments, beatings and much worse. The barrowing story of this system is recounted in the book "Punitive Medicine" by Alexander Podrabinek, founder of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes. Mr. Podrabinek is serving three years in a labor camp. The other members of the small commission have also been arrested and given stiff sentences.

The clear lesson of the Sakharov fast is that criticism from the West makes a difference. It is easy for the ordinary Western citizen to feel powerless against the Kremlin. Sometimes it even seems as though Western attention makes matters worse. Yet exiled Russians all say the same thing: The individuals on whose behalf there is constant pressure from the West may be helped. Without that pressure, activists in or out of prison are surrounded by what Dr. Sakharov calls "a wall of silence," within which the KGB has

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Haitians' Winter

A Christmas plum to Attorney General William French Smith. His Justice Department has not abandoned the idea of sending illegal immigrants who have fled Haiti to detention at icy Fort Drum, N.Y., but now it says it will not do so, at least not during the dead of winter.

To hold poor, desperate people from the tropics in a camp near the Canadian border would be callous. "Siberia," some people say. So we are all for Mr. Smith's conclusion, even though we don't exactly follow his logic.

The attorney general observes that 1,021 illegal Haitian migrants were caught entering the United States in November, 1980, while in November of this year the number was only 47. That, he says, shows that the policy of intercepting and detaining Haitians is "working remarkably well." And it means that existing detention camps in Florida and elsewhere can handle all the Haitian illegals;

the Fort Drum plan can be deferred. But the numbers can be read another way

- as a sign not that the fear of freezing deters migration but that illegal Haitian entrants are struggling much harder to avoid capture. If they were caught in November, 1980, nothing awful happened. They were allowed to stay, even work, pending a hearing on wbether they were legitimately entitled to refugee status. Now everyone who is caught is put in a detention camp.

There is another set of relevant new numbers. They show that in fiscal 1981, 503 Haitians applied for asylum as refugees. Compare that with 36,296 Cubans, 7,138 Iranians, 4,111 Nicaraguans, 1,670 Poles, 992 Ethiopians. All told, 63,202 foreigners asked for asylum. Why make such a fuss over a few bundred black Haitians, especially when doing so is sure to engender accusations of racism? Pending remedial action by Congress, less of a fuss should be made over the Haitians. The interim decision on Fort Drum is a welcome step in that direction.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Again: Let Them Both In

. Last week [IHT, Dec. 19-20] we expressed the opinion that the State Department's policy with regard to visas for Northern Irish visitors was either confused or based on a double standard. Confusion arose because the department had denied a visa to a Catholic extremist member of the British Parliament, Owen Carron, while continuing to honor one issued to his Protestant counterpart, Ian Paisley. One need not approve of either man's philosophy, rhetoric or politics to urge that both be admitted temporarily to the United States. They should be.

On Monday the department announced that the double standard would be abandoned and that Ian Paisley's visa would be invalidated forthwith. Mr. Carron and Mr. Paisley will now receive equal treatment. Both will be excluded.

Why? The department's complete statement on the Paisley case consists of three sentences: "Because of our grave concern about the divisive tone of Mr. Paisley's actions and statements in recent weeks, the department initiated a review about three weeks ago to determine whether anything Mr. Paisley had said or done recently had

made him ineligible for a visa under our laws. We have concluded that Mr. Paisley's presence in the United States would be prejudicial to the United States' public interest, and his visa has been invalidated. He may not enter the United States." What it all boils down to is this: "We just don't like the guy."

Well, we don't like him either, but we're not afraid to let him - or Mr. Carron come and speak his mind, as long as neither disturbs the peace. A lot of people may decide they don't like Mr. Paisley's colleagues Peter Robinson and John Taylor, either, yet these two will be allowed to come. Others might oot like to hear what Bernadette Devlin McAliskey said on her recent visit to New York, yet she was allowed entry. Where is this line drawn?

A British official was quoted Monday expressing disappointment with the State Department's decision. "We quite honestly thought it would be useful to have the Americans see the kind of thing we are up against." Those who take pride in the fact that American society protects the right to express even extreme views would agree.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Failure in the Kremlin's Empire

The uncertainties about Poland's future and Moscow's intentions highlight yet again the failure of Socialism as practiced in the Soviet sphere of influence. Its practice has in fact consisted for more than 30 years in total repression within a gigantic empire stretching from Vladivostok to Magdeburg, plus outposts in Africa and the Caribbean. Several hundred million people groan under the

imperial knout in a system provenly incapable of reform or of improving the lot of its subjects in the slightest. How long can selfdeluding Europe continue to ignore all this? - From the Neue Zurcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The Poles have already made clear their rejection of the system imposed by the Soviet Union. All that remains to be seen is the total price they will bave to pay.

— From the Statesman (Delhi).

Dec. 24: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Count Ignatieff Slain

ST. PETERSBURG - The assassination of General Count Alexis Ignatieff has made a deep impression. Count Ignatieff had left St. Petersburg to take part in the deliberations of the Zemstvo at Tver. After the sitting, he was conversing with Prince Pontyatin in the buffet when a young man who was taking tea at a neighboring table fired four shots at him from a distance of a few feet, killing him on the spot. The assassin flew into the hilliard room, and when he was about to be captured turned his weapon against himself, firing two shots. It is believed that the bullets in his revolver were poisoned. The assassin is a Revolutionary Socialist.

1931: Hitler in Auto Crash

BERLIN - Adolf Hitler, National Socialist leader, had one of his fingers broken in an automobile crash in Mecklenburg. Hitler was returning with a party after the wedding of Joseph Goeb-bels, the Berlin party chief. Hitler, with General Epp, was traveling in the third of a line of cars. The second skidded and crashed into a tree and Hitler's car dashed into it. Hitler was thrown against the windshield, the general broke his nose and the chauffeur of the second car was taken to hospital with concussion of the brain. - Io Milan, Arnoldo Mussolini, hrother of the Duce, has received one of the most impressive funerals in the memory of the historie city.

Peace for Some, Danger for All

possession of some infallible truth," Djilas said, "you become a

combatant in a religious war.

There is nothing to prevent you

from robbing, burning and

slaughtering in the name of your truth, for you are doing it with a

with a cool logic and an unwaver-

ing will."

Djilas was speaking of the motivating power of Communist ideology, but history records

Christian or Islamic ideology just

as cruel and crude.

growing Soviet power.

ating to that level.

Stability

nable, "limited" nuclear war.

in industrial regeneration.

I traveled to Hiroshima with the

former Mexican foreign minister, Alfonso García Robies, who has done as much as anyone to keep

disarmament a live issue in the fo-

rum of the United Nations. After

our pilgrimage through the Hiro-shima Museum, he made the point that it should be compulsory for

statesmen in the leading countries

to come and see for themselves

Nothing that is written about

Hiroshima can substitute for a vis-

it. One nuclear bomb, tiny by to-

day's standards, less than ooe-

twentieth of one of the world's

stockpile of 40,000 nuclear weap-

ons, destroyed virtually the whole

city in seconds. The juxtaposition

of the reborn active city with the

museum's film and memorabilia of

instant destruction is almost im-

possible to absorb, and certainly

Memories of a Wandering Fire

By George F. Will

But Christianity claims to be the ultimate realism, and God's great gift to the world; and the world

cannot live that way. It is all very

well for a few people to live like the lilies of the field, without a

thought for the morrow, but that would be a calamity for the GNP. Nowadays, national happiness is

jeopardized if the commercial ac-

Radical

affectation and a protest. For

Francis it was spontaneous ortho-

doxy, and praise. The radical in-

security of poverty was a form of

devout irresponsibility. It was a trusting thankful dependence on the sufficiency of God's provision.

The doctrine of the Incarnation

was, for Bernadone, a charter for a

democratie life: Every creature is

dignified, every person is infinitely

valuable. Yet he was neither a po-

litical nor a church reformer; he

did not believe that democratizing

church structure or liberalizing

tradition would cause anyone to

treat others better. As Prof. Law-

rence Cunningham writes in a new

book, Francis understood that

Chrisoanity is not made more

credible hy rearranging its institu-

He was a catalyst of the Renais-

sance, and of a religious movement

that now is older than many Euro-

pean states. He was this not be-

cause of his few writings but be-

cause he was a living sermon. He

was, as Chesterton wrote, "a wand-

ous action expressed his feeling

that reality is sacramental through

and through. Everything tangihle

Every act in his life of impetu-

tional furniture.

ering fire."

Today, asceticism is usually an

less than orgiastic.

impossible to describe.

what it means,

By Jonathan Power

HIROSHIMA — Christmas, the Christian feast day of new life and peace, has turned into a time of killing. Two years ago on Christmas Day, Soviet troops in-vaded Afghanistan. Seven years before, when President Nixon ordered air strikes on North Vietnam. The Times in London pub-lished an editorial entitled The Christmas of the B-52 Bomber."

This Christmas could well see carnage in El Salvador and bloodletting in Poland. Even without this, there will be no Christmas Day armistice, as there was in the trenches of the Western front in 1914 and 1915, for the soldiers fighting in Cambodia, or those in Namibia, Iran and Iraq.

Although we appear to be living in an era when we are spared glob-al war, every other kind of violence is oo the increase. Big city violence appears to be waxing worldwide, except in a few places where social controls are unusually powerful, such as the cities of Japan and, unexpectedly, Calcutta.

150 Wars

Local wars between countries that used to live in enforced peace in the days of the Pax Britannica and the Ottoman and French empires are breaking out all over. There have been 150 wars in the postwar" world.

A conversation with Indira Gandhi the other day left me thinking that a nuclear war between India and Pakistan is not too remote a

Moreover, we seem to be on the threshold of a new phase of the Cold War. Detente now looks like a momentary dream in a dark night. The real danger is that every piece of desert in the Middle East or Africa, every micro-state in the Pacific, the Indian Ocean or Cen-tral America, is being drawn onto the strategie chessboard.

The taste for war appears to ebb and flow. War can get so bloody and appalling that mankind is tem-porarily inoculated against it and will do anything to avoid it. This happeoed in France after the 100 Years War and in Britain after the 1914-1918 war. It also happened, as far as ouclear weapons are con-cerned, after Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It happened in the United States after Vietnam.

But then advantage is taken, po-lineal leadership misses its openings, and the cycle beings again. Although most wars are ulti-

mately about territory, it is ideology that seems to provide driving force for the savage killing. A grimly frank insight on this came from one of the most civilized and perceptive men of our time, the Yugoslav Milovan Djilas, in an inregistary known Dinas, in an in-terview two years ago this mooth in the British journal Eucounter. He confessed the pleasure he got from helping slaughter an Italian battalion which had surrendered to the Yugoslav partisans.

"Once you believe you are in the

WASHINGTON — Eight cen-

W turies hence, what will be remembered of 1981? Certainly

nothing we know of today. If 1981 is remembered in 2781, it will be

because a child born this year will

lead an amazing life. Such a child was born in 1181 (perhaps 1182, we can't be sure) to the Berna-

Medieval Italy was an archipela-go of fortified towns surrounded by a sea of dangers and enlivened by violent feuds. But Chestertoo

exaggerated only a bit when he

said three-quarters of the greatest

people who ever lived came from

such towns. One was Francis Ber-

nadone, perhaps Europe's greatest

potent figure less because of what

he said than for what happened

when he said it. He issued history's

most obeyed command. Do this in

remembrance of me. It has been

obeved countless times, every day,

But he gave more demanding

directives, such as: Go, sell all you

have, give it to the poor. St. Fran-

cis, in his headlong way, suddenly

Actually, be began by selling what his father had. This liberality

with the paternal property caused Father to take him to the hishop

for disciplining. What happened is

one of the most famous scenes

from the most frequently painted life of a saint. Francis shed his fine

frocks, revealing a hairshirt under-

neath. He chalked a cross on an old smock and embarked upon a

ife as God's vagabond.

A Christian ideal, which saints

approach in different ways, is im-

mortality achieved through aban-donment of all the self that could

think itself worthy of immortality.

for nearly two millennia.

did just that.

Christ became history's most

dones in Assisi.

Yet no one can disinvent the atom bomb. If one country does not build it, another will. The op-portunity, if it existed, for the great powers to collude at the end of World War II and bury the knowledge has long passed.

perfectly clear conscience — in-deed, the truth in your possession makes it your duty to pursue it All one can hope for today is stability -- a system carefully con-structed at the lowest possible level of balance, with politicians at the apex who in their hearts know. even if they dare not admit to it, that whatever the cause, they will never press the button.

€1981, Imernanonal Herald Tribune.



While Poland Shivers: The Usual Perplexity

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The crack-down in Poland reopens, ainfully, a question that Western tensions, more than arms control, W down in Poland reopens, painfully, a question that Western statesmen of the 1970s hoped they were on the way to answering. How can the countries of Eastern Europe, within the context of continuing obligations to Soviet power, best assert their traditional per- the period looked hard at the Sovi-sonalities and live their own na-7 et intervention in Prague in 1968. tional lives?

For a decade or more, the prospective answer was détente. From its beginnings with Willy Brandt,

gible; the plainest fact about the world was God's presence in it. He was not a nature worshiper; he did not confuse the gift with the giver. Rather, he sensed, as the Jesuit poel Gerard Manley Hopkins

wrote seven centuries later, that "the world is charged with the grandeur of God" in "the dearest

freshness deep down things."

The reputation of Francis rests

not on what others have said about

him but on what he did. In the sec-

ond half of his 43 years his person-ality set thousands of persons in

motion around Europe practicing

pulses often are bureaucratized in

efficient and kindly but cold Wel-

fare State arrangements, Francis

exemplifies the warmth of charity

without any arrangements what-

ever, face to face. He was a wand-

erer but not homeless, because he

felt utterly at home in the world.

He was the rarest radical, without

the slightest sense of alienation

from his setting. ©1981, The Washington Post.

In an age when charitable im-

evangelical poverty.

more than trade and ballet. It was supposed to mean more liberty in Eastern Europe, perhaps eventually in the Soviet Union, too. The principal Western actors of

and asked whether the Czech spring might not have survived in conditions of a broader East-West. warming. In such conditions, it was posited, Moscow might be less likely to see liberalization in Eastern Europe as a threat to its security interests. Just as the Cold War had divided Europe, so detente might help start to remite it. The Helsinki Accords of 1975 tied up the three key strands: human

rights, trade, security.

That whole aspect of detente looks awfully sad right now in Po-land. For although the two great powers have not recently enjoyed anything that might be called detente, Europe has.

As one who has never believed that the Soviets act mainly on some sort of deterministic, almost genetic inheritance, I nevertheless believe that the crackdown substantially strengthens the argument that the Kremlin is not going to permit the development of free institutions or free nations in Eastern Europe, period.

As necessary as it is to set aside liberal myths, however, the conservative ones are no more satis-

factory.

In their respective manners, Yugoslavia, Romania and Hungary all are living comments on the limits of the Soviet appetite and reach

in Eastern Europe.

It is premature to say the Polish story is over. The issue is not ex-clusively whether Moscow will permit free institutions. The compan-ion issue is the means — the tac-tics, the policies — by which Poles pursue their birthright of inde-pendence. Why should Eastern Europe be regarded as the only place in the world where such things don't make a difference?

The West remains facing its traditional policy dilemma: offer what help is feasible to enable interested East European countries to lengthen their Soviet leash, or limit relations in order to increase Moscow's costs in Eastern Europe and to demonstrate the inadequacies of Communism.

Dogma, liberal or conservative, is a poor guide to the choices en-tailed. A broad sense of interest serves better. That dictates prag-matism; some of this, some of that, following the head but following the heart, too. Disorderly but, given who we are, unavoidable. 01981, The Washington Post

By Anthony Lewis BOSTON — On Oct. 23, 1956, Hungarians rebelled against

Single-Minded Men

their Communist government. Six

on the Suez Canal. The attack, be-

Hungary, diffused outrage at the Soviet Union's brutal suppression. It ended disastrously for Britain,

Twenty-five years later another

Israeli government has moved at a time of trouble in the Soviet em-pire. Now the move was political:

annexation of the Golan Heights.

France and Israel.

days later, by prearrangement with Britain and France, Israel marched

But it was deeply provided and deliberately so, in my judgment. It will do severe damage to the hope of peace in the Middle East.

Prime Minister Begin could hardly have made it plainer that he was sezzing on a moment which the world was proceeding by Feland.

A year aso be introd aside do. A year ago he turned saide de-mands for amicustion of the Gotan Heights. Now he produced the bill without motice and drove is through the Knesset in six hours.

The action was highly enthermosing to President Muhamik of Egypt, underlining his isolation from the rest of the Arab world at a time when he is trying to bridge that gap. There are some bracki politicisms who would like to provoke Mubarak to some homie act - withdrawing his ambaisador from Tel Aviv, for example. They want an excuse not to proceed in April with Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai.

But I believe Begin's purpose is acting so suddenly and dramatical-ly on the Golan Heights was to disrupt diplomatic moves looking toward Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank in exchange for a peace settlement and security

guarantees.
The basic United Nations document, Security Council Resolution 242, pointed to such a solution. It called for Israeli, "withdrawal from territories occupied" in the 1967 war and for establishment of "secure and recognized boundaries." The implication was that both sides should move.

Sadat

Por years no Arab government would make a clear commitment to normal relations if Israel with-drew. Then, in Jerusalem, Presi-dent Sadat offered "full peace." The bargain, including total Israeli

abandonment of Egyptian territory, was struck at Camp David.

Lately there have been signs of movement elsewhere. The peace plan put forward by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia last summer implied that an Israel within its 1967 borders would be recognized. 1967 borders would be recognized. Despite the collapse of the Arab summit at Fez in controversy over the Fabd plan, the Reagan administration has been hoping for Saudi leadership in bringing other Arab countries, particularly Jordan, into

the peace process.

All this is anathema to Begin, and the reason is no secret. He does not accept the formula of peace, recognition and security guarantees in return for withdraw

guarantees in return for withdrawal when it comes to occupied territory apart from Sinal. He believes
Israel must keep the West Bank.
That explains why Begin rejected the Fahd plan out of hand,
while even some of his colleagues,
wanted to meet it with the traditional Israeli willinguess to negoti-ate. He saw that it pointed toward a situation in which the Arabs would be moving to the withdrawal-peace formula and Israel would be diplomatically exposed as

'No One'

The same logic underlies the de-marche on the Golan, By asserting that it is not subject to negotiation. Begin as good as makes certain that Syria will continue to impose an effective veto on Saudi, Jor-danian or Palestinian participation in the peace process. And that ex-cludes meaningful negotiation about the West Bank.

Most Israelis oppose return to Syria of the Golan Heights, which command northern Israel strategically. And the Syrian government is now in the extremist Arab camp, sponsoring terrorists who prey on.

moderates in the PLO.
Yet Syria is essential to any general Arab-Israeli peace. Henry Kissinger understood that in 1974, when he pursued his most arduous shattle diplomacy to obtain a disengagement agreement on the Golan Heights. President Assad of Syria has formally accepted Resolution 242. And some observers thought he would stop boycotting the Fahd plan if he saw some hope of fruitful negotiation on the Golan Heights.

Resolution 242 has been accepted by successive Israeli govern-ments — including Begin's in the ments — including Regin's in the Camp David agreement. But he has shown now that he does not read it the way the rest of the world does, as allowing ar most modest border rectification. He was speaking of more than the Golan Heights when he said: "No one will make he he about the context of one will push us back to the bor-ders of June 4, 1967 — no one, no people, no power will succeed in pushing us back to those borders. borders of bloodshed, borders of provocation and aggression." 0/981, The New York Times.

Letters intended for publica-tion should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit

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INTERNATIONAL

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Clark: A Welcome Surprise at State Department

By John M. Goshko

Washington Part Service
WASHINGTON — "Reagan chooses nitwit as minister," read the headline in an Amsterdam newspaper, and the London Daily Mirror commented: "America's allies in Enrope will hope he is never in charge at a time of crisis."

These were only two of the brutally harsh and sarcastic judgments rendered by the world press on William P. Clark last February after he testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee oo his qualifications to serve as deputy secretary of state. It was not one of Mr. Clark's finer hours.

He was unable to identify the prime minimum of the was unable to identify the prime minimum.

He was unable to identify the prime minis-ters of South Africa or Zimbabwe and reacted as though he was hearing for the first time about such matters of international interest as the controversy over placing tactical nuclear

the controversy over placing tactical nuclear weapons in Europe or the split in the British Labor Party. In fact, he seemed like one of the most spectacularly ill-suited candidates for a major foreign policy post in recent times.

Even the normally mild-mannered committee chairman, Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois; who reluctantly voted to confirm Mr. Clark out a sense of party loyalty, laur remarked acidly, "Never again can we accept a man who professes to have no knowledge in the area for which he has been nominated."

But that was eight months ago. In the time since, there probably has been no other senior Reagan administration official about whom opinions have changed more radically than the 50-year-old former California Supreme Court instice who is known throughout the State Department as "the judge."

Measure of Power

Mr. Clark's name does not appear in the news very often these days. However, among people familiar with the inner workings of the administration's foreign policy machinery, he is widely regarded as perhaps the most influential and powerful man to occupy the State Department's second-ranking job since George Ball in the 1960s.

Mr. Clark's standing within the administra-tion is so high that he frequently is mentioned as a potential successor to his boss, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Ir., or as a possible candidate for an important insider's slot at the White House, More recently, as the impression has spread that President Reagan's national security affairs adviser, Richard V. Allen, is on his way out, Mr. Clark's name keeps cropping up prominently in the speculation about likely replacements.

He got there partly by making up for his lack of expertise through sheer hard work and a punishing, on-the-job learning process. Although there are still a lot of blank spots in his knowledge of world affairs, Mr. Clark has paralled his learning a history into a partle of the learning a history into a large day. layed his learning ability into a major role in the internal management of the department: and he also has pot his mark on such controversial and high-priority administration poli-ties as its approach to combating Cuban influ-ence in the Caribbean and resolving racial tensions in southern Africa.

However, Mr. Clark's real importance rests the his ability to perform another function for the administration. He is the principal buffer, hiterpreter, guidance counselor and damage-control intermediary between the mercurial Mr. Haig and the palace guard surrounding Mr. Reagan at the White House.

By J. Regan Kerney

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — They spread quietly over several agrees of the dense forest camp in the abruptly hilly terrain. Their tattered clothes and lean, toughened bodies mark them as bitle more than the humters and famers you might expect to find these.

farmers you might expect to find there.
But an assortment of hand grenades and automatic weapons gives them away. They are guerrillas of the National Front for the Liber-

Five years ago, their light against the Cuban

and Soviet-led troops of a rival group, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola—known as the MPLA in the alphabet soup of the Angolan civil war—was front-page

news. Today, cut off from the rest of the world

and the foreign arms support they once received, they fight a forgotten war.

Basil Davidson, a British historian who

writes on Africa, dismisses them as mere ban-dits. The Soviet-backed MPI A government in

Luanda, the Angolan capital, demes they exist.

A U.S. State Department official, quesied about them, responds by asking. "Are they still

They are indeed. Their camps dot the countryside of northern Angola. Forced into the bills by the overwhelming superiority of the Cuban-led forces that still pursue them, their

discipline and organization appear to have weathered five years of international neglect.

And if a recent ardnous three-week journey over a few hundred miles of northwest Angola is any indication, the soldiers of the FNLA,

often dismissed as a dead or dying breed, are holding onto the bills, hampering communica-

Years of Neglect

ation of Angola (FNLA).

Mr. Clark has been able to fit into that role because he has won Mr. Haig's trust and respect, while retaining his credentials as a member in high standing of the tight circle of Californians — among them the presidential counselor. Edwin Meese 3d; the White House depubefore Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger — who have been among the president's closest political intimates since his days as governor

Office Organizer

It was Mr. Clark who moved in as Mr. Reagen's chief of staff in 1967 when the governor's office in Sacramento was in a shambles and made it run smoothly. He also enlisted Mr. Meese and Mr. Deaver for the Reagan team and spent his 1969 vacation in Washing-ton helping Mr. Weinberger, then a Nixon ad-ministration official, reorganize the Federal Trade Commission.

As one longtime observer pointed ont,

helps to explain why most State Department insiders discount the rumors that he might move into the national security adviser's job if the president decides that Mr. Allen's problems over his dealings with former Japanese business associates make it advisable to drop

In part, many department officials note privately, Mr. Clark's educacion in foreign policy matters still has not gone far enough to qualify him for a job whose main function is to keep the president informed and the rest of the administration coordinated on the whole broad

range of national security business.

Recently, during a visit to Ireland, Mr.

Clark demonstrated that there still are some very rough edges to his grasp of sensitive is-sues. During a television interview in Dublin, be used some carelessly loose language that implied that the United States was departing from its policy of noninterference in the Irish reunification dispute, and that forced the State Department to rush out a clarifying statement

Haig. But, after the fiasco of his confirmation hearing, it seemed that the pugnacious, inter-nationally known former general would swal-low the soft-spoken, judiciously quiet outsider from California in a single gulp.

'I Feel Pretty Good'

When a reporter asked Mr. Haig at a cock-tail party how he felt about having a deputy whose credentials seemed so threadbare in

whose credentials seemed so threadbare in comparison to his own far-ranging experience in foreign policy and national security, the secretary grinned broadly and replied: "Actually, I feel pretry good about it."

In reality, though, State Department sources agree, the two hit it off well right from the outset. Both basically shared Mr. Reagan's mistrust of Communism and his desire to restore IIS pre-eminence in world affairs; and store U.S. pre-eminence in world affairs; and Mr. Haig, instead of trying to shut Mr. Clark out, earned his gratitude and affection by taking the newcomer into his confidence and assigning him increasingly important responsi-

Mr. Clark himself recalls, "From the outset the problems began piling up to the point where there was far more on Al's plate than he could handle. When something new came in that needed immediate attention, I'd say, 'Al, do you want me to take that one?' and he invariably would answer, 'Bill, could you do that

for me?"

Mr. Clark also insists that there oever has been a problem of conflicts between his loyalties to Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig. He says, Since I've been here, Al has known of every communication. I've had with the White House, both before and after; and he, in turn, has shared all his information and decision-making problems with me. We don't always agree on how to do some things, but we work together, and he's never held me away from a problem out of concern that I woo't do it the way he wants."

Ground Zero Approach

In each case, Mr. Clark admits, "I had to start pretty much from ground zero and educate myself on subjects I'd never thought about before." But department officials at all levels give him credit for being a quick learner and, even more important, a man who could slice through bureaucratic red tape and make

his decisions stick.

In addition to his primary role of hisson with the White House and other government agency heads, Mr. Clark by now has staked out a number of little-noticed but very important functions within the department where he generally has last word — ambassadorial appointments, internal management, the controversial shifting of buman rights policy away from the activism of the Carter administration.

Where policy initiatives are concerned, Mr. Clark has had a big role in two areas where the administration has generated a lot of controversy. Latin America and southern Africa. He has been the main overseer of the State Department's efforts to launch the still evolving Caribbean Basin initiative, aimed at combat-ing Cuban influence in that region through development and trade assistance; and a few months ago, he went to Pretoria for talks with South African Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha "the man whose name I didn't know at my confirmation hearing" — to help break the logism on negotiating an independence settle-

Africa are areas that have been assigned to me for my exclusive concentration." Mr. Clark said. "I have no priorities, and I try to be a utility infielder. More and more, my role inside the department is double-checking and back-stopping things that we're falling behind on in

"My job is trying to avoid what Al calls the grave error of the Vietnam era when the government got so focused on one issue that we lost sight of other things that were of concern to both our friends and foes. I got into the Caribbean Basin thing because we wanted it on the president's agenda at a time when other people wanted to defer its ennsideration, and I went to South Africa because there was a danger that the Namibia oegotiations would get frozen by inertia to the point where the oppor-

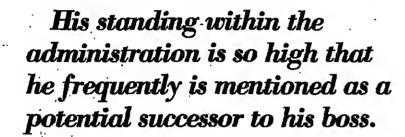
That doesn't mean that the Caribbean or

tunity would be lost.
"Now," he adds, "these matters are on track, for the moment at least, and I can get into other areas that need attention. It might be Europe or the Middle East or someplace else. You over know from one day to the

As to the future. Mr. Clark professes to miss life oo his ranch, which is being run for the time being by the oldest of his five children, and talks about getting back there "before too much longer."

However, others see different scenarios about Mr. Clark's immediate future. Within the department, there are many career officials, keenly impressed by his access to the White House, who would like to see him become secretary if and when Mr. Haig leaves. Still others, including some Republican politi-cians, oote that Mr. Meese reportedly would like to be appointed attorney general should the job become vacant; if that happens, they say, Mr. Clark could easily become Mr. Reagan's right-band man at the White House.

For the present, such ideas remain in the realm of sheer speculation. What is clear, though, is that both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig seem very happy having Mr. Clark sitting in his seventh-floor State Department office ready to pick up the telephone when some smoothing out is needed, and that both men probably would go to very great lengths to keep him there.



What Clark lacks in knowledge of foreign affairs is more than compensated for by the fact that he knows every contour of the hearts and minds of Meese and Deaver and Weinberger and Reagan himself. He shares their conservative political outlook and their penchant for doing things in orderly, teamwork fashion. He speaks their language in a way that a tempera-mental type like Haig would never be able to

This ability to "speak their language" keeps Mr. Clark almost constantly on the telephone to his old crouies at the White House and the Pentagon, running interference for Mr. Haig on policy and jurisdictional disputes and smoothing over the arguments that sometimes have made Mr. Haig appear to be in open war-fare with the rest of the administration.

Authoritative State Department sources say that on at least two occasions Mr. Clark was instrumental in diverting Mr. Haig from a collision course that could have had disastrous results for the administration's image. Last spring, when Mr. Haig exploded in public anger at the White House's decision to give control of the structure of th trol over the government's crisis management machinery to Vice President Bush rather than to him, Mr. Clark sat with the secretary for hours and quietly and patiently talked him out

Haig Was Dissuaded

Then, these sources add, during the summer, Mr. Clark stepped in again and gently dissuaded Mr. Haig from demanding that Mr. Reagan apologize personally for critical comments about the secretary leaked by White House

aides to the oress.

vilian population.

tions along the regioo's few primitive roads, and disrupting production in the rich farmlands, all despite enormous odds.

Estimating their strength is a difficult guess-

ing game compounded by probable exaggera-tions by some of the guerrillas themselves. But

based on the frequency with which a visitor encountered large, well-armed units and nu-merous small squads, it is probably safe to say

that the FNLA has somewhere between 4,000

and 7,000 well-disciplined men under arms in

the country's northern six provinces, and at

least that many unarmed men who act as sup-

port troops; messengers and porters and supply the food for the rest.

Further, their access to information from the towns where the MPLA troops and their East Bloc allies are concentrated and to urban supply lines suggests that the FNLA has a sub-

stantial network of sympathizers among the ci-

Frightening Actions

Even the MPLA concedes occasionally that all is not well. A MPLA provincial commis-sioner from a city near Luanda was quoted

recently in a Portuguese oewspaper as conceding that "armed groups are impeding the func-tioning of some coffce plantations" and add-ing that "these groups continue some frighten-

Not that life for the FNLA is easy. Out-

Not that life for the FNLA is easy. Outginned and outmanned by a force led by the estimated 15,000 Cubans in Angola, the FNLA is largely limited to harassment and ambushes, classic hit-and-run guernilla tactics. Once supported by the United States, the FNLA has been cut off from U.S. aid since 1976, when Congress barred further aid to it or to the National Union for the Total Yadanaa

to the National Union for the Total Independ-

ence of Angola (UNITA), a third faction

that U.S. policy remained unchanged. But, these officials continue, the main rea-

son why Mr. Clark is considered unlikely to move to the National Security Council, if and when Mr. Allen leaves, is that the president and the senior White House staff consider him more valuable in his present position as their interlocutor with Mr. Haig.

Left Active Politics

It is a role that Mr. Clark did not expect to be playing a year ago when his old friend won the presidency. He had left active politics in 1970 for a series of judgeships that culminated in his Supreme Court appointment, and he had settled into a contented life of dividing his time between his cattle and grain ranch in California's San Luis Obispo County and his duties on the court, where he was known as a strict laward-order conservative at frequent strict law-and-order conservative at frequent odds with the court's bberal majority.

His name immediately came up on Mr. Reagan's short list of candidates for such jobs as attorney general, secretary of agriculture and director of the CIA, but Mr. Clark sent word that he was happy where be was and did not want to be considered for any of them. It was oot until Mr. Meese made a cross-

country trip to Mr. Clark's judicial chambers in San Francisco and advised him that the president wanted him to become deputy secre-tary of state that Mr. Clark reluctantly relenteven though, as he candidly admits, "I didn't know any more about the subject than any casual reader of Time or Newsweek."

Initially, everyone assumed that Mr. Reagan wanted Mr. Clark at the State Department to

whose leader, Jonas Savimbi, beld talks earlier this mouth with high Reagan administration

In 1978, the isolation became virtually total when Zaire, the former FNLA base of opera-

tions, clamped down on the FNLA and kicked out its president, Holden Roberto, who had operated from Kinshasa during the war against the Portuguese from 1961 through

1975, Mr. Roberto now lives in exile in Paris.

By contrast with UNITA forces, which are

reportedly receiving substantial military aid from South Africa, FNLA troops fight with a simple array of Belgian automatic rifles and a

growing arsenal of Kalashnikov assault rifles

captured from their Cuban and MPLA ene-

Arms are not always in good supply. It is not unusual to come upon a squad of half a dozen guerrillas, some of whom are unarmed.

In one case, ammunition was so short that a reconnaissance squad was limited to five car-

tridges per man.

The larger groups, some organized into battalions of several hundred men whose job it is

to draw opposition forces into firefights in the

hills, are well supplied, and their officers wear precision Soviet-made military watches re-

The troops are remarkably fit and well trained. Many, particularly the senior com-

manders and squad leaders, are veterans of 20 years of fighting since the FNLA officially launched the war against the Portuguese in March, 1961. They think little of marching 30 to 40 miles at a crack under a full load over

terrain that is hilly and extremely difficult.

Life is spartan, particularly for an unmitiated visitor. After a full day's march in the rain,

you may be asked to lie on wet ground and

grab what sleep you can before rising, soaked

moved from the wrists of their victims.

FNLA Is Still Fighting a Forgotten War in Angola

and shivering, at 5 a.m. to begin marching again. After several weeks of this, it becomes evident that the FNLA troops are motivated. What drives them? Much of it is a deeply bitter resentment of the Cubans. "We fought for 14 years against the Portuguese," says Daniel Joao Pedro Malem, 37, a 20-year veteran. "Why? To have

these foreigners tell us how to behave in our own land?" It is a theme repeated over and over with almost irrational anger by FNLA partisans. They derisively refer to the Cubans as "Russian hunting dogs," "the oew colonialists," and

less polite epithets. Officially, the FNLA says that it treats all prisoners fairly, but privately a senior commander scowled when asked about what happens to Cuban prisoners. "Frankly, where would we keep them?" he mottered, walking

away without elaboration. away without elaboration.

Some of the bitterness stems from allegations that the MPLA's Soviet-supplied MiG jet fighters drop napahn and poison gas on FNLA villages. "You never breathe right after the gas," says Alberto Vilela Canelas, a white former officer in the Portuguese Army who joined the FNLA after Portugal officially granted independence in November, 1975.

granted independence in November, 1975.

"The Cubans are nothing but thieves," says Masobele Bianga, 42, a senior commander.

"They have taken everything they could get their hands on back to Cuba, even the wrecks of cars we wouldn't bother with. They came from a poor country and they saw what we had in Angola, and they want it. They are oothing but new masters enslaving our country."

Bitter Civil War

Mr. Roberto, the FNLA president, is a nervous ascetic who neither smokes nor drinks. One of the handful of Angolan leaders who began the independence war against Portugal, be was once recognized by a commission of independent African states as president of the country's government in exile. That was before the Portuguese left and the MPLA seized pow-er with the help of the Cuban troops in a bitter

civil war that apparently has not ended.

Mr. Roberto has advocated free elections for Angola since before independence, a position he angrily still adheres to.

"If free elections are good enough for Zimbabwe and Namibia, why aren't they good enough for Angola?" he demands. "If the people want Savimbi or the MPLA, we accept it. That is democracy. But we need elections. We have to have elections. The needle forch." have to have elections. The people fought for that for 14 years, to be free." He frequently makes the analogy that his country is Vietnam in reverse, with the Cubanled Communist forces in the American role, and the FNLA partisans and UNITA forces as

and the FNLA partisans and UNITA forces as the Viet Cong. There is little question that UNITA has the MPLA tied up in southern Angola, and if the FNLA persists in maintain-ing a choke on the agricultural centers of the north, Angola is in for a long and costly war. For now, the bottom line in the north is that you cannot move very far in the hills without running into FNLA partisans, and despite five years of international neglect and unfavorable

odds, they show no signs of giving up.
"Of course we can wear [the enemy] down,"
says Cindr. Vilela Canelas. "That's the way of

guerrilla war. We are in our own country," Cmdr. Bianga adds: "We beat the Portuguese, and we are going to beat these dogs, the Cubans, and their Russian masters."

Old Enmities Rekindle As Czechs View Poland

William P. Clark

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — This magnificent medieval city was at its wintry best last week. Powdery snow clung to the ooses, brows and shoulders of the baroque sculptures on the 14th-century Charles Bridge, to the fantastic Gothic pinnacles, to the tumble of ancient tombstones in the old Jewish cemetery. The snow lay round about, deep and crisp and even in the countryside, and one almost expected to see Bohemia's beloved and mar-tyred Good King Wenceslaus looking out upon the scene.

Bot for the people of Czechoslovakia, and many people elsewhere in Eastern Europe, the boliday season was filled with apprehension. The shops were fairly well stocked, but everyone knew the economy was in trouble, with a negative growth rate possible next year and no solution in sight for serious en-ergy problems. And then there was Poland.

Czechoslovaks and Poles are closely related ethnically. They share a long border, their economies are intertwined in many ways, and most Czechoslovaks have Polish relatives or close friends. So for most people here, anxiety was the first reaction to the imposition of most lead their policy. position of martial law in Poland. Having lived through the brutal suppression of their own effort at reform 13 years ago, they hoped there would be less bloodshed in Warsaw and that the succeeding government would be less bears. would be less harsh.
At the same time, however, all the ancient

enmittes and prejudices between the two peoples manifested themselves, largely in comments about alleged Polish laziness, lack of discipline and excessive romanticism.

Many remembered that a Polish column led
Warsaw Pact forces in crushing the liberalizing Dubcek regime in 1968. Some also expressed resentment that they should have to
work hard so that the current regime, which few of them love, could send money and goods to keep Poland going through more than a year of strikes.

No such complexities entered into the response of Gustav Husak's government. In commentaries in oewspapers and on radio and television, it followed a strict line: Anarhad decided to try to substitute a capitalist for a Socialist government, and Warsaw authorities had taken the only course open to them. The Polish workers must return to work at once.

Prague's Complaints

All across Eastern Europe, from Berlin to Sofia, that was the stance of Moscow's client governments. Only in maverick Yugoslavia was there any criticism, overt or implied, of the Polish actions. In Belgrade, Milika Sundic, a televisioo commentator, said martial law should be ended as soon as possible, before widespread bloodshed occurred.

He said military rule was a confession of failure by the Polish Communist Party and "there is no greater failure than for a Com-

munist party to lose the confidence of the working class." But even Mr. Sundic, known for his outspoken criticism of Moscow, said martial law was a "necessary evil" under the

Everyone emphasized the importance of avoiding foreign intervention. But the words appeared to mean different things in different mouths. Officials in Prague invariably followed their declarations with a list of complaints about U.S. bankers and policional complaints are complaints and the complaints are complaints are complaints are complaints and the complaints are complaints and the complaints are complaints are complaints are complaints and complaints are complain cians, suggesting that denying aid to the Poles would constitute intervention.

In Hungary, on the other hand, the impli-cation was that the intervention to be feared was that of Moscow, the only great power whose tanks bave rolled through the capitals of Warsaw Pact nations to quell "unrest."

As Hungary's president, Janos Kadar, boarded a train for the journey to Moscow for the celebrations of Leonid I. Brezhnev's for the celebrations of Leonid I. Breznnev's 75th birthday last weekend, officials were openly telling Western friends that the best that could be hoped for was a resolution short of Soviet intervention. Solidarity, they suggested, had overplayed its hand and was now a spent force, but perhaps something resisting could yet emerge. positive could yet emerge.

Mr. Kadar, after all, began his rule under the worst circumstances, after the suppression of the 1956 revolution, and he has made Hungary an economic showplace and rela-tive haven of free speech in this part of the

Could not the same thing happen in Po-land, if someone could be found to follow his route to what is sometimes described in Bu-dapest as "enlightened absolutism"?

Doubts Expressed

Talas Barna, deputy director of the Hungarian Institute for Foreign Affairs, who speaks Polish and was once married to a Pole, doubted that the Polish Communist

Party could solve the problem.

The party, he told a recent visitor, has started to disintegrate. Poland already has a pluralistic society, he said, and it will be dif-ficult to destroy, at least in people's minds and hearts. Yet it is unrealistic to expect that the Russians will ever accept a non-Markist

Warsaw government. Hungary stands to suffer considerably from a collapse in Poland. It has profited from détente through trade with the West, and its people's taste for the good life will not easily disappear. Farther north, in East Germany, the Czechoslovak hard line finds its most precise echo. Farther south, in Romania and Bulgaria, Poland seems to matter less both to the ordinary people and

to their governments. But it seems fair to say that no one in Eastern Europe was untouched in any way by the events in Poland. Each of the satellite countries has worked out its own way of living in the shadow of the Soviet Union, and it seems unlikely that they will be able to cootinue on precisely the same path in the oew era for Poland that is now beginning.



An FNLA guertilla patrol moving into the hilly countryside of northern Angola.

Market Summary Dow Jones Averages **NYSE Most Actives** 19分割のは、19分割のは、19分割のは、19分割のは、19分割のは、19分割のは、19分割のは、19分割のは、19分割をは、19分割のは、1 NYSE Index Standard & Poors Index Close 122.31 134.80 51.99 14.44 21.36 AMEX Stock Index Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. Dow Jones Bond Averages

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CHIEFFE THE PROCESS AND THE PR 发现了,我们们还是这种的,这种的特殊,这种的,我们也不是这种,我们的的的,我们就是这个人的,我们们的的,我们们的的,我们的,我们们的人,我们们的人,我们们们的人

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Thursday-Friday, December 24-25, 1981

Paribas Talks With Former **JnitReported**

AP-Dow Jones GENEVA — An official of the reach banking group Paribas said deducadey that talks are under sy on reestablishing links with a meer Swiss subsidiary that ipped out of its control through a entroversial takeover last fall
But the Paribas official and argesa, the company that ended p with control of the subsidiary, enied French press reports that n accord had been reached to re-ore control of the Swiss unit to aribas. The takeover of the subsi-iary, Paribas (Suisse), caused a olitical uproar because it came as rance's Socialist government was soving ahead with plans to na-onalize the Paribas group and

ther large banks.

The official of Paribas France aid talks with Paribas Suisse had een going on for months, but that o accord had been reached asked whether Paribas France oped to regain control of the unit, e said: The matter of our share o the capital of Paribas Suisse is ecoldary to our main goal, which the negotiate a broad agreement within which we will keep the exsting bonds between the two

Late Wednesday, Pargesa issued a statement denying that Paribas France had been trying to regain control of the Swiss unit. Pargesa acknowledged there had been "exchanges of views," but said there had not been any agreement be-tween Paribas France and Paribas

The Paribas France official said he believed that the French company retained roughly 40 percent of the Swiss firm. Pargesa, which last fall acquired just over 52 per-cent of Paribas Suisse, was said by banking sources to have since boosted its stake to 60 percent. The French press report, which appeared in the daily Le Matin,

said Paribas France stood to re-gain a majority stake in Paribas Suisse, but it gave no details of how the stake was to be increased.

Contigas Deal Near Closing

MUNICH - Bayernwerk, the state-owned Bavarian power otili-ty, will soon complete its acquisition of a stake of more than 50 percent in Contigns Deutsche Energie, a company spokesman said

A purchase agreement was anz Versicherung's holding of about 25 percent in Contigus. An agreement to buy J.M. Voith's stake of about the same size will be sizned soon, he noted.

The spokesman said the transaction, valued by industry sources at up to 600 million Deutsche marks, will be financed mainly through sales of four hydroelectric plants and of energy stocks.

The Bayernwerk supervisory board Tuesday agreed that Bay-cowerk should obtain a majority holding in Contigas, which had 1.8 billion DM of sales in 1980.

The board also approved a tights issue to raise 75 million DM of new capital, beginning Feb. 1. Bayernwerk's third-party sales in 1979-80 were 2.4 billion DM. The main purpose of the acqui-

sition is to gain control of Contigas interests in power utilities in the northeast of bavaria.

Indonesia Seeks **Fil-Project Funds**

TOKYO - Pertamina, Inion you be pertamina, Inposse's government-owned petherm company, is asking Japan
increase financing for oil exploion to \$530 million, a spokesn for Indonesia Nippon Oil Cotation Co. of Japan said
Inexaly

t 1979, Japan agreed to supply
) million to Pertamina over
years to finance exploration amatra, Java and Kalimantan. s on the proposed increase regin in early 1982, the Inoco man said.

nuld commercial production, Pertamina will ship to Ja-0 percent of the annual yield 10 years to repay the loan. 70-percent owned by Japan nai Oil Corp., has so far about \$140 million of Per-1's projects.

COMPANY REPORTS

and profits, in millions, are in local noise unless otherwise indicated

Isozu Motors 1981 727,410. 8,510. Mitsubishi Corp. Beatrice Foods

In U.S. Treasury Securities The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Securities and Exchange Commission on Wednesday authorized the New York Stock Exchange, the Americal Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange and Stock Exchange approval of the Options Clear Stock Exchange and Stock Exchange approval of the Options Clear Stock Exchange and Exchange approval of the Options Clear Stock Exchange approval of the Opti

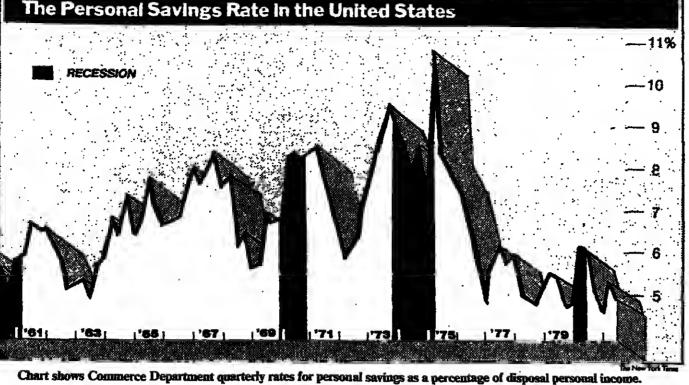
York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board Options Exchange to trade options on U.S. Treasury

with a denomination of \$1 million and \$200,000 on 13-week Treasury bills and contracts with a denomi-nation of \$500,000 and \$100,000

on 26-week Treasury bills.

The New York Stock Exchange proposed trading on similar contracts on 13-week and 26-week Treasury bills and on contracts with a denomination of \$100,000 and \$20,000 on Treasury bonds and notes. The Chicago exchange wants to trade in contracts of \$100,000 and \$20,000 on specific issues of Treasury bonds.

was expected the trading would start sometime in the spring. Certain issues remain to be



U.S. Officials Trying to Set Off a Saving Spree

By Karen W. Arenson

New York Times Service NEW YORK — More than most countries, the United States is a laud of consumers. Of every dollar of income after taxes, on average, 95 cents are spent and only about 5 cents are saved.

To administration economists, who are trying to increase the rate, that low savings figure is what has held down investment and slowed the growth of productivity.

But as the government's program to increase the personal sav-ings rate moves into high gear on Jan. 1, when all workers become eligible to set up tax-exempt retirement accounts, many economists contend that the government will be able to lift the rate only a small amount, if at all.

"There is no strong reason to think that the economic program is going to increase savings suffi-ciently to make a difference," said Irwin Friend, a University of Pennsylvania economics professor.

Moreover, many economists caution that, even if the personal savings rate were to rise, that would not necessarily increase investment and productivity.

"Increasing savings only matters when what is limiting investment is capacity, and that is not the case now," said Robert Solow of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "The problem affecting inty. How will more saving make the automobile or steel industries more profitable?"

For most people, the important savings issue is whether they will be able to accumulate enough money for a house or a college education or retirement. But to economists, the question is whether the savings pool will be sufficient to finance business investment.

In recent years, as economists searched for ways to explain the sluggish U.S. economy, much attention has been focused on the fact that the U.S. savings rate is lower than in other industrialized countries. West Germans, for example, save about 14 or 15 cents out of every dollar, while the Japanese save roughly 20 cents.

But economists say that the relatively low U.S. rate of savings has been the case for nearly a century. The rate does shift slightly with the business cycle, edging up during recession, as people temporarily save more, and sliding a bit during periods of economic boom.

But except for those cyclical movements, it has remained re-markably steady since the late 1800s, hovering at around 6 or 7
percent. (Economists define personal savings as the money remaining after consumption outlays have been subtracted from aftertax income.)

The administration's seemingly modest goal is to raise savings from its slightly depressed level to about 7 percent within the next few years and to 8 percent by 1986. Michael Boskin, an economics professor at Stanford University, said that increasing the rate one percentage point is "not trivial" because it would represent tens of leaving more room for error than billions of dollars.

But some economists are skeptical that even this limited goal can be achieved, since the economics profession has been notably unsuccessful in sorting through all the practice that is mushrooming.

Small errors in the income figfactors that determine how much people save. Indeed, some theories that seem the most plausible have turned out not to be substantiated by economic analysis.

At this point, most economists

conclude that savings result from a

combination of factors, including economic, demographic, social, cultural and institutional determinants, although the exact mix has proved elusive. There are even those who main-tain that, while the savings rate is below the long-term average, the magnitude of the decline is not

great and could be attributed to statistical error. Among the wealth of economic data that the government reports, the savings rate is among those with the biggest margins of error. That is because the government calculates the personal savings rate as the difference between two other figures (after-tax disposable might be expected.
Furthermore, the income figure

itself is somewhat suspect because there are some people who do not report income to avoid taxes, a

ures show up as large changes in the savings figures. Mr. Friend contends that the margin of error in the savings statistics is about one percentage point. "And within that margin," he said, "there has been no movement in the secular trend for savings." Even if the personal savings rate

were to rise, economists say that that would not necessarily translate into a larger pool of savings for investment. For if savings by business and government declined more than household savings rose, total savings in the economy could still fall off.

Of the three sectors, business has by far the highest savings ratio. Of each dollar of income, it saves an average of aboot 45 cents for reinvestment. Therefore, measures that increase business income are likely to result in an increase in total savings. The administration has already moved to bolster business

savings by providing for acceler-ated depreciation of assets. But while many economists ap-

pland the investment incentives in the administration's economic program, some say there are also drawbacks to this approach. "One problem with trying to increase national savings through the corporations is that their savings are very sensitive to the business cycle be-cause their profits are volatile," said Mr. Solow:

Another alternative is to increase the savings of the govern-ment sector. While economists are wary about overreliance on the government for maintaining the country's savings rate, many economists say that reducing the feder-al deficit would be the quickest and most effective way to increase

"If you want the country to save \$1 billion more, then raise taxes by \$1 billion," Mr. Solow said.

But this strategy, too, could present problems. "The usual conservative argument against that and there is something to the argument - is that Congress will then go spend that money, and you won't get that increased saving," Mr. Solow said.

U.S. Firms Trim Costs With Foreign Parts

By Thomas F. O'Boyle

AP-Don Jones PITTSBURGH - Despite the handwringing by U.S. auto and steel makers over foreign competition, these same firms and many other big concerns increasingly turn to foreign suppliers for machinery, castings, valves, fasteners and a myriad of other items.

"There's a subtle erosion of the underpinnings of our economy taking place," complains Leo La-dehoff, the chairman of Dayton Mallcable Inc., an Ohio castings maker that has lost at least 10 percent of its auto-industry sales to foreign competitors over the last few years. "Our industry is losing capacity at an alarming rate."

The U.S. multinational that buys and produces in several countries is partly responsible for this trend. So is the fact that more foreign outs-and-bolts suppliers simply want a chunk of what is at least a SOS LITE. least a \$25-billion market. But what troubles many U.S. observers is that these foreign suppliers keep winning - often on price but also on quality and service.

Losing the Edge

Besides adding to the unemployment ranks and creating an unfa-vorable trade balance in these products, the onslanght of foreign nuts and bolts threatens to weaken U.S. military posture. "You can't put an airplane together without fasteners," warns Alton Slay, a retired general who was previously. in charge of the Air Force's purchasing activities. "If we become dependent on foreign suppliers for the things that go into making defense weapons systems, we're out Eight out of every 10 mits used

in the United States come from duce such parts as engines, tranabroad, according to the Com- saxles and drive shafts. carbon-steel valves used in the United States are imported. The United States is also losing its competitive edge in more sophisticated equipment, such as machine tools. In 1965, for instance, the United States exported five times more machine tools than it imported; last year, imports were nearly

These imports have devastated scores of domestic suppliers. Some have been driven out of business while others are awash in red ink and are retrenching to weather the storm. The U.S. fastener industry, for example, has experienced o 28-percent reduction in capacity since 1977 as more than a dozen companics have folded.

bined casting capacity of 1.1 mil-lion tons, have closed shop in the last year alone.

their own foundries, which supply parts and equipment used to pro-

stantial. Less-expensive labor and materials, more-efficient production facilities, and home-government subsidies can make foreign parts as much as 25-to-30 percent cheaper than domestic ones.

But price is not the only reason many foreign suppliers win out over domestic companies. To many foreign suppliers the U.S. market is top priority. As a result, they bend over backward to guarantee deliveries, often aided by ul-

In contrast, because U.S. plants are not always as modern as, say, those in Japan, U.S. machine-tool makers "don't have the flexibility to change manufacturing sched-ules," says an official with Makino Milling Machine Co. of Tokyo. Consequently, they often cannot match a Japanese supplier's delivcry time.

TOKYO (AP-DJ) — Toyota Motor, Japan's largest automaker, said that its purchases of auto parts, materials and equipment from other countries rose about 40 percent this year from 1980 and will go up at least another 20 percent next year.

Toyota, like other Japanese au-tomakers, has been under pressure from the United States to buy parts and other materials as part of an attempt to hold down Japan's

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 23, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

\$ £ D.M. F.F. N.I. #ddr. B.F. 4.9° 1.294 4.737 170.12° 4.738 0.2947 — 6.00° 1.248 1.294 4.312 — 2.958 1.0355 x 11.02° 5.90° 1.213 5.482 — 4.90° 1.213 5.294.00 4.772 7.291 1.213.5 2.97.30 5.2220 2.055 — 45.29 1.923 1.213.5 2.97.30 5.2220 2.055 — 45.29 1.923 1.235 1.335 2.336 1.336 2 B.F. S.F. D.K.
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Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

Information: Pierson, Heidring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Steel From 4 Nations Hurts U.S. Industry, ITC Decides

By Clyde H. Farnsworth New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The International Trade Commission in a 5-0 preliminary finding has deter-mined that imports of carbon steel plate from Belgium, Brazil and Romania and carbon steel sheet from France may be causing material injury to U.S. steelmakers.

The ruling of the quasi-judicial agency, which deliberates over trade-related matters for the government, permits an unusual case to go forward that was brought last month by the Commerce De-

The department, in the first trade complaint ever brought by the government itself against foreign producers, alleged that the steel from these countries is entering at unfairly low prices and causing hardship to the domestic in-Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary

of commerce for international trade administration, testified at hearings before the Trade Commission last week. His appearance signaled the importance the gov-ernment attaches to the case, and almost assured Tuesday's unanimous finding in its favor.

Under the trade statutes this is only the first stage in a procedure that could take many months. Commerce must now make an independent finding as to whether the steel from the four countries is actually selling in the United States below fair value.

Once that determination made, importers become liable for potentially sharply higher levies on the steel, and then the Trade Commission initiates a final investiga-tion of the question whether domestic steelmakers have been in-

Complaints by Steelmakers

Commerce is not expected to act until February and may delay its findings until April, a Commerce official said. The Trade Commission then has 120 days to complete its investigation.

The domestic industry has been charging that foreign producers are engaging in widespread violations of U.S. trade laws by selling subsidized steel in the United States at unfairly low prices.

A half dozen major steelmakers, led by the U.S. Steel Corp., have threatened to file massive com-plaints similar in nature to those lodged by the Commerce Depart-ment but against many other coun-tries and involving many other product lines.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige has warned that such filings would bring down the trigger price mechanism, a voluntary de-vice that is supposed to keep a floor on import price levels.

Under the mechanism, the floor is set on the basis of a formula that takes into account production costs in Japan, deemed the world's most efficient producer. Steel entering below the floor is subject to

punitive levies. Commerce filed the complaints to show its concern over the domestic industry's plight and to sup-port its contention that trade laws will be enforced. At the same time, Mr. Baldrige has been engaged in delicate negotiations both with the domestic steel industry and the Commoo Market's Executive Commission in Brussels to strengthen the trigger mechanism and prevent the filings threatened

by the industry. There is oow a virtual standoff, but Mr. Baldrige was in contact both with industry and EEC leadhow long it will last.

majority of its board approved a

revised proposal to merge with an affiliate of British financier James

Goldsmith, Diamond said, bowev-

er, that one director who holds 2.6

percent of the company's stock op-

NYSE Prices End Lower as Trading Ebbs

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower Wednesday in moderate trading as investors moved to the sidelines ahead of the Christmas

The Dow Jones industrial average moved in a narrow range all day but accelerated its downward trend oear the close to finish off 2.29 points at 869.67. Declines led advances by about 920 to 570 and volume slumped to some 43 mil-lion shares from 48.3 million Tues-

Analysts said uncertainty about the situation in Poland and ecooomic concerns are keeping inves-tors from building up their stock positions ahead of the long week-

On the trading floor, Citicorp, trading ex-dividend, was one of the most active issues following a block of 291,900 shares at 2514. Richardson Vicks made the list with a block of 300,000 shares at

AMAX won support. The com-pany confirmed reports it was holding talks with the West German coal concern of Ruhrkohle about developing coal properties. with other companies.

Harvester Debt Accord

Federal Express, which skidded 2% points Tuesday after United Technologies denied rumors it would make an offer for the firm,

was lower at one time. In other corporate news, Prudential Insurance Co. of America agreed to sell Bache Insurance Services Inc. to Hong Kong-based

Atlantic Capital

McDonald & Company

Sutro & Co.

Jardine Matheson & Co. Terms of the agreement were not disclosed. The acquisition marks Jardine's first major entry into the U.S. insurance market, Prudential said.

International Harvester said

there were "no holdouts" among its nearly 200 banks and other lending institutions in the signing of its debt-restructing plan. A com-pany spoksman said final docu-

mentation was being put together before the agreement is disclosed. Diamond International said a

posed the plan.

The three major U.S. automakers reported a 22.5-percent sales decline for the middle 10 days of December from the year-earlier period. GM sales fell 14.5 percent, Ford's 41.7 percent and Chrysler's

Californian to Be Named As Vice Chairman of Fed

By Robert D. Hersbey Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Preston Martin, a California businessman and former public official who served as the state's savings and loan commissioner under Ronald Reagan, has been tapped to fill a key upcoming vacancy on the Federal Reserve Board, the White House has disclosed. Mr. Martin, 58, is expected to be

designated vice chairman of the board to succeed Frederick H. Schultz, whose term expires at the end of next month. The White House personnel office said it expects to make a formal amouncement in the next day or two.

The administration has regarded this as a particularly important ap-pointment both because of the red's crucial role in economic policymaking and because the new vice chairman will almost certainly

become a candidate to succeed

The other finalists for the post were believed to be Robert D. Rogers, president of Texas Industries; John E. Sloan, president of the First Tennessee Bank in Nash-ville, and William Dunkelberg of Purdue University.

Paul A. Volcker when his term as

chairman of the seven-member board expires in August, 1983.

Mr. Martin seems to have prevailed because of his broad experience, which includes a successful stint as chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board during the Nixon administration. He has also been an insurance co-

trepreneur and college professor. It was also suggested by one government source, who asked that he not be identified, that Mr. Martin had benefited from a strong tradition that the Fed Board always contain a member from the 12th Federal Reserve District, which includes California.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy these securities.

The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

December 21, 1981

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Basle Securities Corporation

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Moseley, Hallgarten, Estabrook & Weeden Inc.

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Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc. **New Court Securities Corporation**

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Laidlaw Adams & Peck Inc. Montgomery Securities Neuberger & Berman

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Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S. A.

Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissements (Underwriters) S. A.

Kitcat & Aitken

States Beats

SEC Allows Options Trade

The SEC approved an Amex proposal to trade options contracts

French Retail Inflation Below 1% in November

The Associated Press PARIS — French retail inflation slowed in November to 0.9 percent from 1.2 percent in October on lower increases in food and service prices, the statistics institute said Wednesday. It was the first month-ly rise of less than I percent since

iay. The rate for the 12 mouths ending November was 14.3 percent above the preceding 12-month period, down from a 14.1-perce vear-on-year rate in October, No. venuber's retail price index, base 1970, stood at 299.2, up from 296.5 in October and 261.7 in Novem-

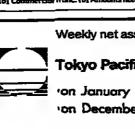
twice as much as exports.

U.S. valve makers have seen a similar reduction in capacity over the last decade. And in the casting industry, which has also been hit by a depressed U.S. market and burdensome federal regulations, at least eight foundries with a com-

Nowhere is the problem more acute than for suppliers to the auto industry. Faced with cash shortages, U.S. automakers are shutting roughly half their casting needs.
The automakers are turning to foreign suppliers for castings, fas-teners, machine tools and other

Toyota Purchases Abroad Up

Cerresor D.S.S.
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Weekly net asset value

on January 1, 1980: U.S. \$66.42 on December 21, 1981; U.S. \$90.55

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Pictet International Ltd. Pierson, Heldring and Pierson N.V.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 23 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. 2170 + 30 4370 - 10 2270 - 10 2260 - 11 110 - 10 1515 - 10 1515 - 10 1516 - 11 1646 - 11 1646 - 11 2215 - 10 221 + 5 14% Stonward 17% S 221/2 430 /2 1074 1316 1316 1316 17 44 121/2 27 4 Transy Travirs Trican Trican Trisgin Triapc Triapc Trico s Trinty Tucsep Twinos Tvos, Ivarca Tylarca 54 82 33 44 6 1 48 48 14 1 27 22 59 24.5 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | 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Bastopi 280.00 31,500 284,00 Selected Over-the-Counter INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE HEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securitish Dealers Assn. aver the counter Bank, insurance & Industrial stocks. Closing Prices, Dec. 23, 1981 "LE MONTAIGNE" Picchills Picchills Possils President Presiden IN THE BEST SETTING OF MONTE-CARLO idasirin si kajasa kaja Crost-Tipes so control to the contro 19 30 The Residence Le Montaigne, 250 meters from the Casino, in the heart of Monegasque life, A very luxurious huilding. Studios, 2, 3 and 4-room ABLIN: AFAPRE AVMOD ACCUMPNIA ARRAMA Le Montaigne. 7, avenue de Grande Bretagne. Mont Principality of Monaco. Tel.: (93) 50.63.07 ---- 16+ ACRES ----FORMENTOR - MAJORCA PRIME INDUSTRIAL LAND MAGNIFICENT SECLUDED LUXURY HOUSE WITH PRIVATE BEACH AND HARBOUR CONCORD, CALIFORNIA U.S.A. 35 miles from San Francis Primary house with 2 reception rooms, terraces, 6 bedrooms and 4 batterooms. 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Owner.

explosive growth area. Proper-ty tax sheltered 9 years. Half mineral rights. 89,350 acre.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Dec. 23

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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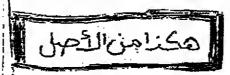
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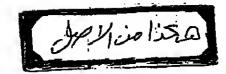
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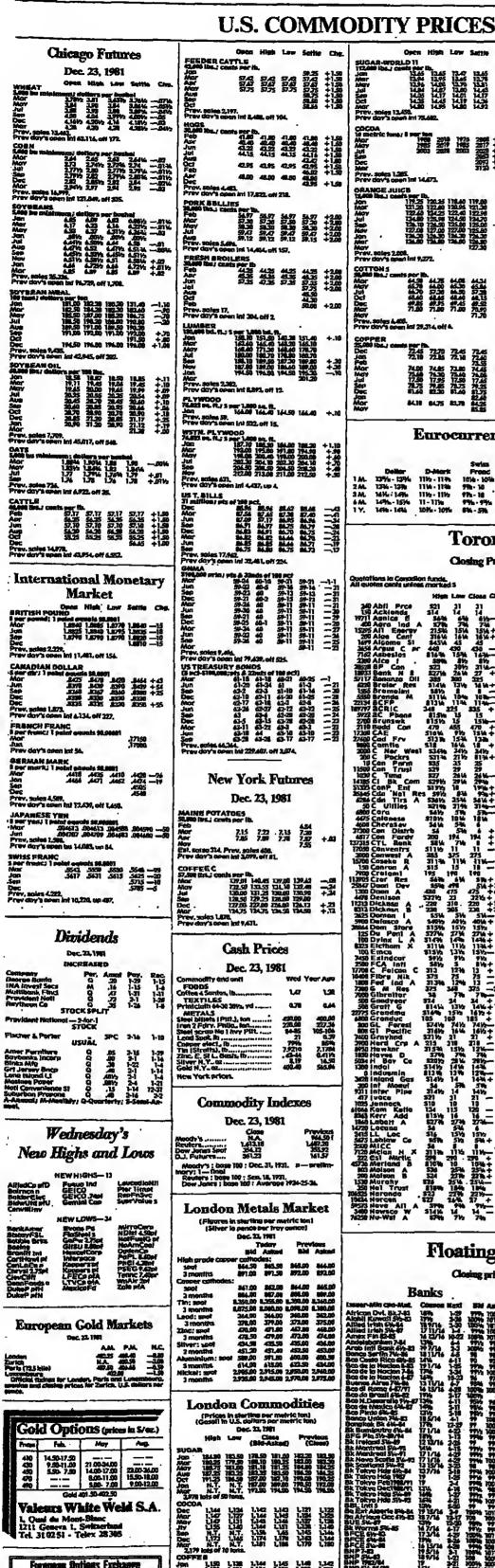
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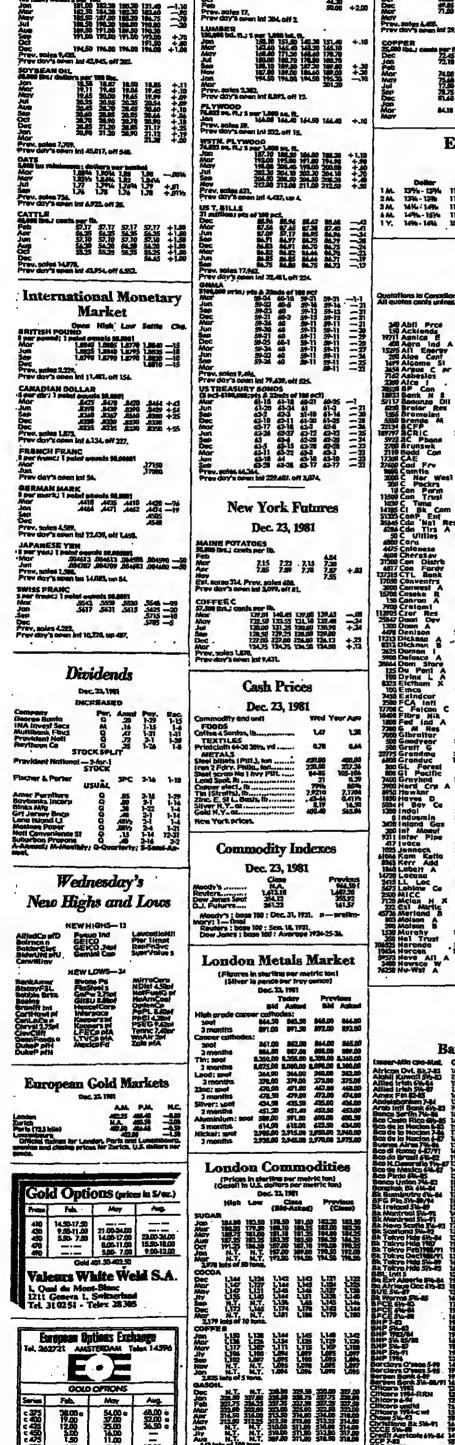
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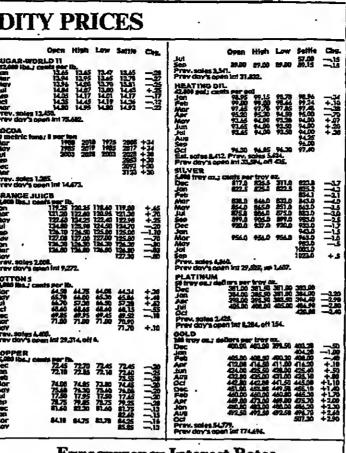
ASK FOR IT EVERY DAY.

International Herald Tribune



Paris Commodities

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Closing Prices, Dec. 22, 1981

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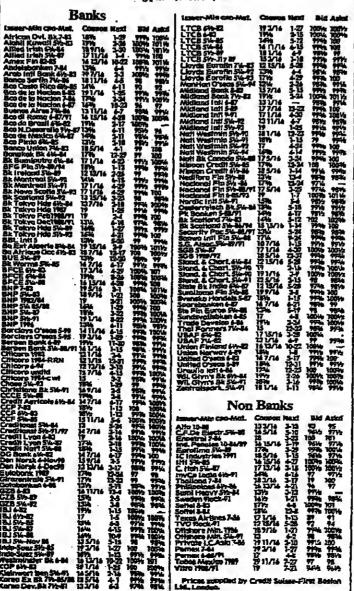
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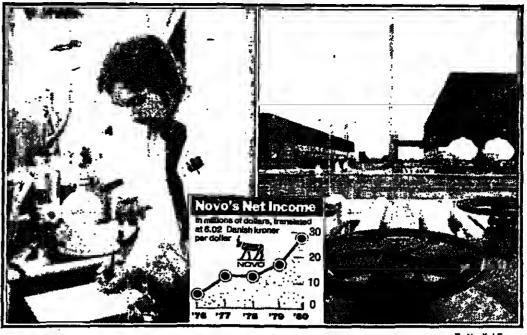
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Closing prices, Dec. 23, 1981



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Britain's economic problems. Economists said pay agreements struck in the first five months of



Novo Industri's main research laboratory in Bagsvaerd, Denmark. At right, the enzyme fermentation and purification facilities in Kalundborg, Denmark. Novo began in a Copenhagen basement.

Novo: 'Old' Firm in a Hot, New Field

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Novo Industri firmly established as the world leader in industrial enzyme production and a major producer of insulin, is wary of the kind of pub-licity normally associated with

biotechnology concerns.

The last thing the Danish firm wants is to be linked in the public mind with the host of new genetic engineering companies which have yet to produce commercially viable

Novo believes it has key strengths the newer companies lack: a long tradition of businessoriented biology research, experience with manufacturing technologies, and a worldwide service and marketing organization.

Most analysts who follow Novo,

which last year earned \$24 million on sales of \$215 million, conclude it is ideally positioned to capitalize on highly publicized scientific ad-vances of the past decade. Novo was founded in 1925 in

the basement of a Copenhagen home by three Danes who set out to stabilize and sell insulin.

Today Novo Industri's sales are almost evenly divided between pharmaceuticals -- mostly insulin - and enzymes, and 97 percent of its business comes from outside the country. In recent years, both production and research facilities have sprouted abroad.

The expansion forced Novo to break new financial ground. With its offering last summer of deposi-tory shares on the New York Stock Exchange, each worth one-lifth of a share of its class B stock, Novo became the first Scandinavian company traded on both the London and New York exchanges. Be-tween 45 and 50 percent of the B shares are now thought to be in U.S. hands. But control of the company, vested in class A shares, rests with a nonprofit foundation created by the company's foun-

Enzymes account for most of Novo's U.S. business and are its more profitable activity, producing an operating profit of \$24 million

hon for pharmaceuticals. es discovered by Novo as part of its effort after World War Il to produce penicillin gave it the ability to harvest and isolate enzymes — chemicals produced by living cells — that broke up food and blood stains in clothing. Novo plunged into the market as a supplier for detergent companies.

The company got a frightening shock in 1969 when U.K. doctors reported enzyme-dust-related discases among factory workers at detergent companies. Sales, especially in the United States, phunmeted. Novo had to lay off 80 percent of its work force and sales were cut in half to \$33 million.

Further studies appeared to sat-isfy experts about the safety of de-tergent enzymes. However, the impact of the scare has lingered. Some 10 percent of U.S. detergents are estimated to include enzymes -- compared with 60 percent in Europe.

Novo President Mads Oevilsen, 41, said in a telephone interview setback was a painful lesson, but served as an occasion for the company to restructure, search for younger executive talent and adopt a less authoritarian management

The slow resurgence of the de-tergent business also stimulated the company to look at other in-dustrial enzymes. Novo soon began to manufacture rennet, which is now widely used in cheese mak-ing. In 1975, it developed enzymes that catalyzed production of a sug-ar substitute — high fructose corn symp -out of com starch. The new enzymes arrived just as

sugar prices rose drastically. Millers quickly seized the opportunity and major sugar users, includ-ing soft-drink makers, have been switching to fructose as fast as en zymo-based production capacity has come on line. The same cozymes are used in fermenting cthanol out of corn starch, suggest ing a possible huge new market in alternate fuels production.

covery requires an average level of settlements in low single figures,

reflected in the 4-percent target for agreements with its 4 million civil

Many believe new pressures on bargaining will emerge in the next few months as a result of inflation-

ary expectations and a squeeze on pay packets arising from higher so-cial insurance charges, increased medical charges and higher public housing reats, effective next April.

Already, one union leader, Joe Gormley of the 250,000-member National Union of Mineworkers, has blamed the measures for in-

creasing militancy among his

Call for Strike

The mineworkers union is to poll its members next month on a

call for strike action over the Na-tional Coal Board's offer of an 8.6-percent rise in basic rates and a

9.3-percent increase in average

Economist Keith Skeoch of bro-ker James Capel & Co. said that while many companies cannot af-ford much more than 5 percent.

"Workers are onwilling to settle for much less, given the squeeze on their real incomes."

carnings rise, year on year, be-tween 8.5 and 11 percent, against

about 10.5 percent in the last round and more than 20 percent in

The forecasts assume a probable

However, the employers' group

is still relatively small and the re-suits must be treated with caution.

recovery in overtime earnings as

Economists believe the current pay round will show an average

servants, they said.

members over pay.

carnines.

Many large companies produce their own enzymes. But the mar-ket, in which Novo has about a 50-**U.K.** Officials Encouraged By Record Exports, Imports

the 1981-82 wage round have gen-LONDON — Britain set records for imports and exports last month while posting a visible trade surplus of £26 million, the Trade Department amountment There are signs that this spread will continue despite the govern-ment's insistence that economic re-

partment announced.

Government officials said the import and export levels were the strongest evidence yet for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's claim that the economy is on the

road to recovery. The October surplus meanwhile was revised drastically upward to times the £116-million surplus the department had estimated last month. It said the revision was entirely due to exports, which were £250 million above the £4.30 bil-

lion that had been estimated.

Exports rose in November to a record £4.76 billion, the department said, but imports rose more sharply, to a record £4.74 billion. Commenting on the figures, Trade Secretary John Biffen said, "They support the view that the economy is beginning to turn up."

In the September-to-November

period, exports were 17 percent higher than in the same period last year, despite a fall in world economic activity, be said.

The level of imports has fully recovered from inventory reductions, which plunged the economy into recession last year.

The dramatic rise in imports in

The dramatic rise in imports in November, putting the total 42 percent higher than the average monthly value for the first four months of the year, was due main-ly to higher shipments of finished manofactured goods, especially cars, the department said. Projected "invisible" earnings in

November — which include services such as insurance, shipping, banking and tourism — were put at £167 million, giving a projected current-account surplus for the month of £193 million. This was sharply down from an upward-revised estimate of £532 million in October but higher than September's £114-million surplus, the department said.

The Treasury is forecasting a

activity picks up, boosting the earnings index by a couple of per-centage points over settlement lev-els, they said. In its own survey, the Con-lederation of British Industry sees recent signs of a reduction in the general level of settlements, with a current-account surplus for the year of £6 billion, nearly double last year's £3.12 billion.

Economists and government of-ficials now are closely watching the pattern of wage settlements. The high levels set in the 1979-80 greater concentration in the 5-to 7percent range, down from 7-to-9 percent between last January and wage round were partly blamed for said the number of firms involved

ा । जिस्स माराज्य शिक्षेत्राण , इस्तारक मारा स्वयंस्ता हुन्य व्यक्ति । अस्ति हुन् अनुन

million, and could reach between \$500-and-\$600 million by 1985, ac-cording to L. Hepner & Associ-**Battle With Lilly** Novo's prominence in enzymes

has carned it far less renown in recent years than its scientifically and commercially intriguing battle for insulin market share with Eli Lilly & Co. Lilly is the largest pro-ducer of the crucial diabetes drug. Novo is second.

Both companies are rushing to develop "human" insulin — that is, insulin that is chemically identical to the substance produced in the pancreas of a nondiabetic person to regulate blood sugar levels.

Insulin on the market today is derived from a pig or cow pancreas.

The slight chemical difference between such insulin and human insulin is suspected of accounting for the allergic reactions of some dia-Lilly was the first, in coopera-

tion with Genentech Inc., to get bacteria to produce human insulin by splicing genetic instructions from human cells into the microorganisms. Novo countered with an announcement that it had found a chemical way to convert pig insuhin into human insulin. Both forms

are undergoing clinical tests.

Meanwhile, Novo has been working with Biogen Inc. of Cambridge, Mass., to develop microor-ganism-based human insulin proaction methods.

Five years ago, Lilly had an estimated 95 percent of the U.S. insulin market. This year, with sales in the market topping \$140 million, Novo's share has grown to between 16 and 18 percent.

HONG KONG - Some Asian textile-exporting countries could have problems as a result of the international textile agreement reached Tuesday in Geneva, Hong. Kong trade commissioner Law-rence Mills said here Wednesday.

Hong Kong Official Offers Mixed Review

Problems Seen

In Asia From

Textile Pact

He told reporters upon return ing from the talks that Hong Kong, considers the new Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) to represent a fair compromise between the exporting nations of the Third World and the industrialized importing nations. Hong Kong is the biggest exporter covered by the pact.

But he noted that under the new

But he noted that under the new accord the EEC is expected to seek to prevent countries that did not fulfill their quota in any year from carrying the outstanding amount over to the following year. Mr. Mills said Hong Kong and

South Korea were reaching their quotas, but those countries that are not "may be in for some trou-hle." He mentioned India, Paki-stan, Singapore and the Philippines as countries that could have difficulty in the bilateral negotia-tions in which quota terms are set.

Hong Kong supplies about 33 percent of the entire trade in the MFA. Second is South Korea, with about 16 percent

Mr. Mills said a positive aspect of the new MFA, as far as export-ers are concerned, is that the 10nation EEC and other importers could no longer act unilaterally in cutting quotas."Any arrangements will have to be mutually accept-able," he said, adding that if there is justification for reducing quotas, we will consider how we can make up the losses in other real areas of trade."

Referring to a threat by Horst Krenzler, the chief EEC representative to the talks, that the community might withdraw from the MFA if satisfactory bilateral agreements were not reached, Mr. Mills dismissed it as a bargaining

For Hong Kong, the EEC's major textile supplier, bilateral negotiations with the EEC and the United States will be spread over 1982 because present agreements continue until next December. Hong Kong bas less important bilateral agreements with Finland, Sweden, Austria and Canada.

"Even if we have to give a little. I don't think our position as the leading exporter will be affected," Mr. Mills said.

He said the exporting nations had displayed unity throughout the negotiations and that kept the new MFA from being more disadvantageous to them.



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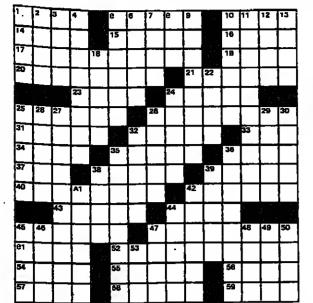
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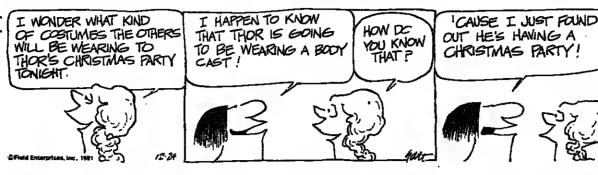
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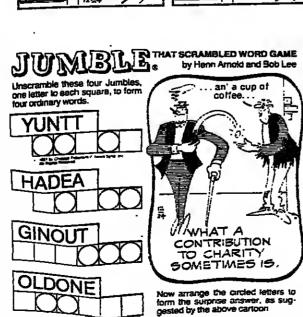












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"AND DON'T TRIP OL' SANTA, LIKE YOU DID LAST YEAR I"

BOOKS.

SADAT By David Hirst and Irene Beeson. 384pp. £11:50 Faber and Faber Ltd., 3 Queen Square, London WC1 Reviewed by Joseph Fitchett

SHORTLY before his death last Oc-tober, President Anwar Sadat, irritated by signs of disaffection in the hitherto devoted U.S. media, ordered an ABC-TV correspondant out of Egypt because the reporter had re-corded an interview about Sadat with the British journalist David Hirst. Sa-dat's vindictive reaction betrayed his concern about a highly critical biograpby of the Egyptian leader that Hirst —expelled from Egypt in 1977 — was finishing with his Cairo-based colleague, Irene Beeson.

"Sadat" was completed just before history wrote the final scene of Sadat's life: his assassination at the hands of Egyptian soldiers he called "my sons." Egyptian indifference at his funeral — in contrast to adulation he enjoyed after the October war amounted to national disayowal.

Rocket Ride

"Sadat" recounts bow it happened, and explains wby. Stylishly written, it is constantly enlivened with telling de-tails. Hirst and Beeson are Middle East correspondants of the Guardian newspaper who (rare among the Western press corps) speak Arabic. They manage to reconstruct an impressive record of how Sadat realigned and ral-lied a dispirited Egypt. He staggered Israel with the 1973 war. In Henry Kissinger's ensuing negotiations, he mobilized unprecedented Arab and Western support for Egypt, then stunned the world with his visit to Jerusalem and peace treaty with Isra-

The performance - "a rocket ride," Sadat boasted — aroused West-ern admiration, but the price was al-ienating the Arab world and, ulti-

mately, Egyptian opinion.

Why it happened is less well known: Sadat, the authors argue, invariably found himself operating from weakness. Against Israel. Against Egypt's sluggish economy. To com-pensate, Sadat sought the initiative by a policy of unexpected concession that surprised friend and foe alike at every apparent impasse. It was a kind of diplomatic judo that spared Egypt renewed confrontations. But, the authors say, it failed to produce a stable solution.

Sadat's vulnerability was rooted in his supreme triumph. Crossing the Suez Canal and punching through the Bar-Lev line, the Egyptian army punc-tured assumptions about Israeli mili-tary invincibility and shattered the superpowers' indifference to the Arabs. But Sadat ignored warnings about

the audacious Israeli counter-attack across the canal that eventually encircled an Egyptian army, leaving Israel in a stronger military position than before the hostilities. "From that moment on, behind the statesman's, the strategist's pose, he

must be seen as more the plaything than the shaper of events," the authors say. While crying victory, Sadat found himself negotiating in a position of inferiority. Sadat's reaction was to settle for a

strict minimum for Egypt, thus grati-fying Israel and enticing the United States. But other Arabs were alarmed by what they saw as one-sided conces sions that sacrificed Egypt's long-term interests and betrayed its Arab responsibilities.

"Sadat" portrays, Sadat as a su-preme opportunist, with a Levantine's eagerness to please even when circumstances dictated a more cautious,

stubborn approach.

Their analysis will be disputed by many readers. Some will argue that Is-



rael made enough counter concessions. Others will say Sadat had n realistic alternative, that he behave like a shrewd nationalist. More w hite a street nationansi. More we say that Sadat, while giving more the he got, nevertheless stood a go chance to recoup his political lost after the final scheduled Israeli evaluation. ation of Sinai in 1982. Many will fend Sadat as a visionary who cand an irreversible psychological char-

in the Middle East.
Hirst and Beeson contend thasa dat's policies, splitting the rab world, deepened instability in a cla-tile region whose oil is vital, the

Despite Sadat's inability to pine a long-term solution, however, he au-thors say Sadat's apparently affinite compliance endeared him to I.S. policy-makers, both politically ad psychologically.

chologically.

It also captivated the intensional audience Sadat craved. He basked in the glow of U.S. media. ("What a president this guy is; he knows the deadlines of every network news show." a visiting U.S. television correspondent marveled.)

What was lacking however, was de-tached analysis — by diplomats and by reporters — about the price of Sa-dat's popularity in the United States and Israel. His concessions were 130-lating him, making him an un-representative — and therefore ulti-mately unreliable — partner. Yet U.S. policy in the Middle East continued to "put all its core in one bastard." a "put all its eggs in one bastard," a

to "put all its eggs in one bastard," a
U.S. diplomat is quoted as saying.
Meanwhile Washington failed to
muster the diplomatic will to protect
Sadat politically.
Only in the final weeks of his rule
did U.S. reporting begin to pose hard
questions about the outlook in Egypt.
Unfortunately, "Sadat," a credible
portrait of the man and provocative
analysis of U.S. policy toward Sadat's portrait of the man and provocative analysis of U.S. policy toward Sadat's Egypt, is unlikely to become readily available for U.S. readers. The book — published by Faber in London and widely syndicated in Arab media — was rejected by almost a dozen New York publishers, the authors said in a proposition of the statement of the synthesis of the s an interview. It was unpublishable, several executives replied, because "Sadat" challenges key U.S. myths about Sadat, the great ally of the United States and Israel, they said.

No realistic analysis of his legacy, however, can ignore the problems raised in "Sadat" about the gap be-tween U.S. and Arab perceptions of

the man.
While Sadat told American interviewers that he thrived on village life and lived on his presidential salary of \$12,000 a year, Egyptians were gossip-ing about his increasingly high-hand-ed habit of "acquiring" residences all over Egypt — including a former roy-al resthouse near the Pyramids.

This house was demolished last week - perhaps as the new govern-ment's symbolic first step in de-Sadatization. "Sadat," unfortunately not pub-

lished in time for a debate during his lifetime, remains a timely case study of the West's temptation to prefer clients to sometimes difficult friends.

Joseph Fitchett is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Dodd, Mead to Be Bought By Thomas Nelson Inc.

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Dodd, Mead, one
of the last major privately held, family
owned book publishers in the United States and the longtime U.S. publisher of Shaw and Agatha Christic, will be acquired by Thomas Nelson Inc., the nation's largest publisher of Bibles. A well-placed publishing source put the selling price at \$4 mil-lion to \$6 million, subject to audit.

Barring last-minute complications, the transfer of ownership of the 142-year-old New York company to the Nashville-based Thomas Nelson is expected in April. Alexander O. Burnham. Dodd's managing editor, said he hoped the arrangement would provide capital and access to Nelson's well-regarded sales force. "This way, we'll be able to compete more successfully for manuscripts," he said.

out, is to do something that appears impossible: Ruff a spade in the dum-

South's first move should be to cash the heart ace and lead his low club. This might enable him to sneak into

dummy for a trump linesse, but West alertly puts up his ace and returns a club. South takes his club winners, throwing a spade from the dummy, and reaches this position:

NORTH

SOUTH

ФКІЮ

Suppose South plays the ace and five of spades and West wins with the

king. On any return, he can take the rest of the tricks. The more elegant way is to throw a spade from dummy, then take the improbable spade ruff in dummy, and finally finesse in

trumps.

It appears, therefore, that South can make three hearts. But the defense has a counter. In the diagramed

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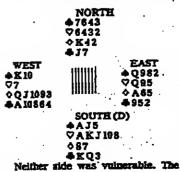
BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

PLAYERS who fancy their analytical ability are often faced with a piece of paper and the challenge "Look at this hand"— would you rather play or defend?" If you accept the challenge on today's deal, the lead is the diamond queen against a contract of three bearts.

The deal was noted in a club game by David Brown of Sheffield, Eng-land, who decribed it in Bridge Magazine, the world's oldest bridge periodi-cal, dating back to 1926. West showed length in both minor suits by his "unusual two no-trump" overcall, and South showed extra values by doubling three diamonds. North naturally retreated to three hearts.

The defense perseveres with diamonds forcing South to ruff. He is now in danger of losing two spade tricks, a trump trick and a club trick, going down two. The best chance to make the contract, as Brown points



South 1 7 Dbl. North -34 2N.T. Pass Pass West led the diamond queen.

position. West must drop the spade king under the ace and East must then overtake the ten with the queen. This establishes the jack in the South hand, and it wins the next trick. But South never reaches the dummy and is

donmed to lose a trump trick. If you said you could defeat three hearts you were right - but perhaps

'ew York Pipeline Still Reaches North Carolina

By Malcom Moran By Malcom Moran

New York Times Service

'APEL HILL, N.C. — When
short, friendly man with the
western accent walked through
loor of the Black family resie on that spring day in 1978,
ny Black did not really undert the significance of the occa-

d Black grown up in North lina and Dean Smith dropped er a chat, it would have taken



Part of basketball history.

By Ross Newban

Las Ameles Times Service

3 ANGELES - Joe Beckwith

red most of his 1981 pitches

à dais, as a member of the ingeles Dodgers' speakers bu-

rather than from a mound.

26-year-old right-hander

d the entire season because of

e vision that developed in

training — and required ar surgery on both eyes.

delicate procedures were

med by Dr. Steven Feldon Doheney Eye Foundation with was told he might never

now, 10 weeks after a sec-

a visit from Billy Graham, or may-be Dolly Parton, to cause as big a stir in the neighborhood. But Jimmy Black was a child of the Bronx.
"I didn't know that much about him," be said of Smith. Black was a guard for Cardinal Hayes High School, and not a big basketball

One thing he did know was to listen to his parents. It was a close-knit home that Dean Smith, the basketball coach at the University of North Carolina, visited in the of North Caronna, visued in the Boston-Secor Housing Project in the Northeast Bronx. Mrs. Black had watched the coaches parade through her living room, talking about her son and making their

pitches.

But this visit was different. As soon as Smith and his aides left, she told her son, "I liked them the best." Her son remembered that.
Without knowing it, when Black decided to spend the next four years of his life here, he became a part of basketball history. Smith is careful to mention that according to the odometers of his coaching staff, there are 491 miles — that is, only 491 miles — separating Chapel Hill from New York's Lincoln

Four Came Home

Twenty-five seasons ago, North Carolina's only national cham-pionship victory was achieved with a lineup of five New York-area players. Last Saturday, when the Tar Heels overwhelmed Rutgers, 59-36, at Madison Square Garden, four of them came home.

There was Black, the senior playmaker; Sam Perkins, the 6-foot-9-inch sophomore who played high school ball in Brooklyn; Matt Doherty, a 5-8 sophomore from Long Island's Holy Trinity High, whose versatility and intelligence made him an important player last season; and Chris Brust, a 6-9 sen-ior from Babylon (Long Island)

High, who could contribute little before last season because of foot injuries and weight problems. Of the 21,575 undergraduates

and graduate students at Chapel Hill this fall, 2.1 percent are from New York. Of the 7,038 students in 1957, 2.5 percent were from New York. The ratios and the basketball success are similar, but the circumstances are different. The New York players were recruited by necessity. Now, it is by coincidence.

With eight Atlantic Coast Conwith eight Atlantic Coast Con-ference championships and six trips to the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship tournament's final four since he took the job in 1961, Smith's prior-ity is to go after the most highly qualified players within the state -and then look elsewhere.

- and then look essewhere.

Seven of the 15 players are from North Carolina, including Mike Jordan, a 6-5 freshman, and James Worthy, a 6-9 junior who led the team in rebounding last season, was second in assists and steals and third in scoring.

When Coach Frank McGuire arrived here from St. John's in 1952.

rived here from St. John's in 1952, he did not have that hixury. The underground railway brought New Yorkers here because New York was where he could find the play-ers to challenge Everett Case's powerful North Carolina State

Led by Lennie Rosenbluth. forward from Mouroe High School in the Bronx, North Carolina won 32 straight games in the 1956-57 season, including the champion-ship victory over a Kansas team that included Wilt Chamberlain.

Pete Brennan, the other forward, was from St. Augustine's in Brooklyn. The guards were Bob Cumingham from All Hallows in the Broax and Tommy Kearns of Bergenfield, N.J.; the center was Joe Quigg from St. Francis Prep in players in New York were no long-er white.

In the third overtime of the 1957 championship game against Kan-sas, after Rosenbluth fouled out, Quigg made two foul shots to put Carolina ahead, 54-53. Kansas had one last chance and tried to get the some last chance and thed to get the ball inside to Chamberlain, a 7-2 sophomore. Quigg stopped the pass, Kearns picked up the loose ball and threw it toward the ceiling with two seconds to go.

The game was over before the ball hit the floor.

Within minutes, there was free beer on Franklin Street in Chapel Hill. The cext day, McGuire and Rosenbluth went home to New

York, to appear on The Ed Sulli-

van Show.

To an outsider who traveled with McGuire," it sometimes seemed that he knew every single person in New York City. He would leave Chapel Hill after a game, ride the train from Raleigh all night and appear at a Catholic league game the next afternoon.

Frank's Network

McGuire knew the police he knew restaurant owners by their first names. He knew principals, officials, coaches, fans and players. If be didn't know someone, he knew someone in the parish or he knew a friend who played for him or there was a relative he had taught in his history class at Xavier High School. His friends, especially Harry Gotkin, did most of the legwork. McGuire did the rest.
"A lot of coaches couldn't have done what he did," Smith said.

The recruiting budget? "Don't langh," Smith said. "I remember \$5,000."

In the early '60s, three develop-ments derailed what McGuire built: The coach himself left for the Philadelphia Warriors; a three-year probation for recruiting viola-tions restricted the Tar Heels to one recruit outside the area; and, suddenly, the best high school



Sam Perkins ... Only 491 miles.

Smith, whose Baptist church was the first in Chapel Hill to desegregate, played a significant part in the end of segregation in the town. He added a black walkon player, Willie Cooper, and then recruited Charlie Scott of New York, the first black scholarship athlete at the university.

Maybe This Time

Starting in 1967, Smith won three straight conference titles. This year may be pleasantly different: Top-ranked North Carolina - thanks in part to the still-solid New York connection - is 5-0 and may again have the guns to take aim at an NCAA championship.

49ers Are Staking Their Claim

By Bob Oates

Los Angeles Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — Earlier
this month at the Washington
Square Bar & Grill on Powell Street, a San Francisco 49er fan looked at a companion and said gloomily, "This is where it all ends." By "this," he meant Cincinnati, where the surprising 49ers were taking their 10-3 record into Riverfront Stadium.

His companion, staring into his beer, replied, "I'm afraid you're right.
"But it's been a great roll --- cor-

Correct. Starting 1-3 last September, the 49ers, usually a reliable loser, had won seven straight games — and ultimately 9 out of 10 — to clinch their division before any other National Football League club had woo its.

Buzz Words Normally such an achievement starts a team's fans dancing in the streets. But this is a city apart. San Franciscans take immense pride in the 49ers, but they haven't been lighting any bonfires — although the team creamed Cincinnati and then went on to best Houston and New Orleans to finish the year at

13-3, the league's best record.

Fans here tend to be somewhat pessimistic, subdued - restrained rather than rabid. But one recent rather than rabid. But one recent day on a cable car, an evesdropping visitor caught the buzz words: "Fred Dean," "offensive line," "21-3," "defense," "at the Stick" (short for Candlestick Park) and, of course, "Coach Walsh."

Bill Walsh's team has involved and walsh's team has involved

and unified the city like nothing else since they built the last bridge. But folks aren't going crazy. "We've been burned before, and I don't mean the big one," said a pa-tron at DiMaggio's Restaurant, al-luding to the fire of 1906.

"Frankly, I've sort of looked for them to lose almost every week this year. The Giants, you know, disappoint us all the time. Our college teams are an embarrassment. The Raiders don't count over here. The 49ers never have won the [NFL] title. So I'm in a wait-and-

At the San Francisco Chronicle, columnist Art Rosenbaum asked a Los Angeles newspaperman if he could help in getting playoff tick-ets — at a game in San Francisco — for the paper's employees and other San Franciscans.

"This tells it about the 49ers," said Rosenbaum, a veteran observ-er of his city, "We haven't had a but I've never seen such a demand

nobody even mentions the Super Bowl. Despite all the interest, there's a certain reloctance to be-

It wasn't too many years ago that a South Dakota writer re-turned from the Bay Area and said: "The only thing they worship in San Francisco is their ancestors." That is only slightly hyper-bolic. To a great degree, it is an inward-looking city. Its first families have for years tended to be the old families. Its most venerated clubs and institutions are the old-

That in part explains the 49ers' long and pervasive hold. Although the team has been a steady loser, it is the city's favorite because its roots are so deep. The 49ers were born in a Market Street office in 1946. To a 50-year-old San Franciscan, the bridges, cable cars and 49ers have been here almost since the beginning of time.

Among the gentry, the football team is loved and accepted the way the opera, say, is.

"Losing has never turned off fans of the 49ers the way it affects most other fans," said Leonard Koppett, a former New York Times sportswriter who has relo-cated in nearly Palo Alto.

To 49er fans, winning is a bonus, not an essential. They rejust happy the team stopped losing," Koppett said, "the way they're happy when it stops raining." Koppett detects a note of relief

among San Franciscans that the team is getting more successful. Three years ago, many of them found themselves identifying with new coach Walsh, a debonair cosmopolite who seemed just right for a citizenry that thinks of itself as debonair and cosmopolitan.

From Everywhere'

"His style and character appeal greatly to 49er fans," Koppett said. "But in '79 and '80, they were worried by his first two seasons [2-14 and 6-10]. Now these people feel they weren't let down after all. They feel their trust has been rewarded."

Still, those who traditionally follow the 49ers haven't in any real sense been carried away. Thinking of the long "years of deprivation," Diane Heddleston, a fan from Redwood City, said: "A lot of people hadn't wanted to admit they were pulling for the 49ers. There have been so many disappoint-ments. Finally, the fans are coming

They're even coming out to the welcomed the team home after the

out - from everywhere, call yet for a Super Bowl ticket - airport now. An estimated 1,500 for anything as there is for the div- - Cincinnati game. "Those were the isional playoffs. They could sell real dyed-in-the-wool fans," said 400,000 seats if they had them. But Terd Glarrow, the 49er ticket man-John Henry Is Horse of Year LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. - John four times early in his career for as Henry, an often-sold, one-time little as \$1,100 before being purwho broke the \$3-million

barrier in earnings, has been named 1981's horse of the year and winner of two other Eclipse Awards. He was the first unanimous choice as horse of the year in the awards' 11-year history.

The 6-year-old gelding received all 191 votes in balloting by mem-bers of the National Turf Writers Association, editors and writers of the Daily Racing Form and racing secretaries for the member tracks of the Thoroughbred Racing Associations. The awards were announced late Tuesday.

Triple Winner

John Henry, also voted best grass horse and best horse or gelding 4 or older, earned a single-year record of \$1,798,030 on eight vic-tories and two fourths in 10 starts, bringing his career winnings to a record \$3,022,810.

Other winners: Depoty Minister. 2-year-old colt; Before Dawn. 2-year-old filly; Kentucky Derby winner Pleasant Colony, 3-year-old colt; Wayward Lass, 3-year-old filly; Relaxing, older filly or mare; De La Rose, female turi horse; Guilty Conscience, sprinter, and Zaccio, steeplechaser. John Henry, a son of Ole Bob

Transactions

BASSIBALL
Noticed Leave
-Traced Butch Edge,
White Sex for Mile Colt BASKETBALL

Notional Boskettoli Association
INDIANA—Placed Raymond Tow
guard on waivers.
SAN ANTONIO—Waived Kevin Resta

HOCKEY
Netfoud Hockey League
SOSTON—Amounced that Wayne Could left wins, has been supported by the league four games for an incident in a Dec. 25 pagainst Los Angeles.

Bowers by Once Double, was sold chased for \$25,000 by Sam Rubin a New York bicycle importer. He developed into a great grass horse - - 21 victories, eight seconds and three thirds in 35 starts - and was voted turf champion last year.

This year, when he was trained by Ron McAnally in the West and Lefty Nickerson in the East, he won six of seven grass races, including the Arlington Million.

But John Henry proved his versatility by winning two big 1981 races on the dirt — the Santa Anita Handicap and the Jockey Club Gold Cup. The latter put John Heary into first place on the alltime money winning list, ahead of Spectacular Bid, the 1980 Horse of the Year, who retired with earnings of \$2,781,607.

4 Weight Records Reported in Russia

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW — Three Soviet weightlifters have set world records at a meet being held the Ukranian city of Donetsk, Tass has reported.

Breaking his own 242-pound di-vision records, Leonid Taranenko reportedly had a snatch of 423.5 pounds and a total lift - snatch plus jerk - of 940.5 pounds. His match was 1.1 pounds better than his previous mark and his overall lift 5.5 pounds better. Adam Saidullaev, in the 198-

pound division, jerked 409.2 pounds, 1.1 pounds better than the record held by Blagoi Blagoev of Bulgaria. And 220-pound class Yuri Zakharevich improved by 11 pounds the 412.5-pound mark set by Ota Zaremba of Czechoslova-kia in June. ager. "The hard core you see in every town when the team wins. And it's scary to walk through that kind. They form a long, solid wall and they don't just want to see

you, they want to touch.
"One guy had to be pulled off [quarterback] Joe Montana. He was so happy, he kept beating on Montana's shoulder." lo geoteel San Francisco there aren't many of that type. The guy was obviously from the suburbs. Or Oakland. In San Francisco, as elsewhere, there are five kinds of fans: thick-

and-thin, ho-hum, fair-weather, so-phisticated and socialite. Thick-and-thin types never miss an opening kickoff. The ho-hummers go once or twice a season if there's nothing doing at Charlie's or the opera. Fair-weather fans only turn out for winners. The

and style; the socialites turn up to be watched, not to watch. "We've got 'em all this year." says police patrolman Larry Mur-dock. "Damn oear everybody."

sophisticated tend to value talent



Sugar Ray Leonard, who in 1981 defeated Ayub Kalule for the World Box-Association iu middleweight crown and Thomas Hearns for the undisputed welterweight title, was named Sports IIhistrated's sportsman of the year late Tuesday. The magazine cited Leonard "for symbolizing in character and performance the ideals of sportsmanship."

NHL Standings

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Philodelphio -	2	0	11	1	124	115	41
Pittsburgh	1	5	13	5	125	124	25
NY Rungers		2	17	4	111	135	28
Washinston		8	21	2	127	140	22
			Islan				_
Montreal		7		9	164	100	4
Buffalo		7	10	5	134	108	4
Quebec		ě	14	5	177	161	ā
Beston		•	15	4	125	103	
Hartford		ē	14		105		25
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CAMP	BELL CO	N.	rei	E	CE		
	Norris D	W	talon				
Minnesota	7	3	10	10	141	117	36
Ciricogo	1	3	15		148	134	35
SL Louis	T.	5	14	4	127	139	34
Winnipeg	1	3	15	7	133	154	33
Terente		9	15		138	150	2
Delroit	1	D	20	5	120	148	35
	Smythe D	'n	islot				:
Edmonton	2	2	5	4	305	140	50
Vencouver	1:	3	15	7	137	136	33.
Calgary	10	2	15	7	137	155	31
Los Angeles	7	2	19	2	130	166	26
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7	Tonestown.	0		_			••

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Treador's Rategis
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(7); Bloisdell (11), Lorean (11),
Quabec S, Montread 2 (A. Stogny (15), P. Steetny (23). Richard (11). Turdif (27), Florek (1);
Acton (19), Goliney (8)).
M.Y. Iskender S, Winniseg 2 (Toneill (14),
Traffier (14), Marini (1), Merrick (10), Bossy
(26); Lukowich (19), Trimper (3)).
St. Lukowich (19), Trimper (3)).
St. Lukowich (19), Trimper (10), Turnbotl
(35); Peterson (3), Lombert (12)).
Colorado 4, Lus Angeles 2 (Romose (7), Lever
(13), Astrian (10), Guenneville (2); Taylor (20),
Grafi (1)).
Minnesoto 4, Vancouver 4 (Ciccorett 2 (29),
Christoff (11), MacAdom (7); Gradia (17),
McCarity (3), Hilinka (7), Williams (10)).

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longer does he see double; instead he sees a pitching career reborn. "The last three weeks," he said near the diamond where he has

been working out, "I've made more progress and feel more secure about my career than any time since the problem developed. I'm ready to pitch in a game, I've never felt better. 'Stolen Money'

again, but he had reached a lief pitcher. The opportunity is there for me to take advantage of.
I'm working my butt off to do it."
"Joe has the tools," said Dodger
Vice President Al Campanis. "But of almost total pessimism; ared he'd probably end up in tate public relations, putting his Auburn business degree.

Clear-Eyed Pitcher Again, Beckwith Looks to the Future ond operation, he has hope. No change." Young right-handers named Dave Stewart and Ted Power and Tom Niedenfuer and Alejandor Pena and Rich Rodas

have moved ahead of Beckwith. Dodger teammates voted him a full playoff and World Series share as compensation for his setback and for participating in pregame workouts and attending home games. "I'm not proud of it," said Beckwith. "It's strictly stolen money. I'd much rather have earned it.
Sitting there, knowing I couldn't
contribute... You're a member of
the club — yet not really a mem-"It's not going to easy. The Dodgers aren't going to hand me a job. But I look at their roster and

don't see a better right-handed re-Drafted in 1977, Beckwith speat advise parts of the 1979 and '80 seasons month with the Dodgers, He made 38 reseasors. hef appearances in 1980 and had a staff-low 1.95 carned-run average he's missed a full year. Things with a 3-3 record, working primari-

as a long reliever. While pitching batting practice for the second time in spring training last March, Beckwith jerked his head away from a Jack Perconte line drive and almost imme-diately experienced double vision. When it persisted when it became almost impossible for him to

run or throw a curveball - "I kept bouncing them in front of the plate because that's where I thought the catcher's target was" — the Dodgers sent him back to Los Angeles for tests. "They tested for multiple sclerosis, a brain tumor, a blood clot."

Beckwith said. "And when all the

tests were done, they really hadn't

found anything. I went back [to camp] thinking that if the doctors

It was found that Beckwith's double vision was most pro-nounced after physical exertion. After pitching in one exhibition game, he realized something was seriously wrong. "I went to dinner with friends," he said, "and couldn't even see what I was eat-

ing."
He went back to Los Angeles again. Peldon ultimately found Beckwith to be a victim of fourthnerve palsy — he had damaged a cranial nerve and weakened a muscle that governs much of the movement in the left eye. Hoping the condition would cure itself, he advised Beckwith to wait six months before considering sur-

By August, five months having passed without improvement, he decided that his recovery might span much of 1982 and perhaps mean a second summer on the sidelines. Beckwith told Feldon he wanted surgery.

Feldon said there was only 50-50 chance of his regaining enough single vision to pitch again — and that it probably would take two or three operations.

Feldon first attempted to restore Beckwith's balance by surgically weakening a muscle that helps pull the left eye down. When that mid-August procedure failed to cure the double vision. Beckwith had a Sept. 28 operation known as an adjustable recession of the right infe-

rior rectus muscle. With adjustable sutures attached to the muscle. Feldon creat-



Philadelphia's Julius Erving had it all his way on this stuff shot Tuesday against the New York Knicks. The 76ers won, 112-105.

NBA Standings

Golden State 15 9 425 A
Phosenby 14 10 381 5
Portland 14 11 540 574
Son Olego 14 11 540 574
Son Olego 17 261 7276
Tuesday's Resolts
Boston 17.0, Creveland 176 (28rd 34, Maxwell 22; Ablichell, Silca 71, Carr 28).
Indiana 19, Allichell, Silca 71, Carr 28).
Indiana 19, Allichell, Silca 11, Carr 28).
Hower, Johnson, Drew, Pelloon 14, Marklin 12).
Pellodelichia 112, New York 185 (C. Jones 20, Hollion 18; Smith 26, Carfwright 19).
Koness City 104, Ablimoukse 191 (King 21, 1900) 181. 20 4 12 12 9 15 8 14 .768 % .486 5 .275 1644 .323 1116 292 6 41<u>2</u> 3 mort 14). Chicago 92. Weshington 90 (Sobers 14, Green-seood, Gibbors, Timus 12; Bellami 12, O. Collins, Ruland 12). STERN CONFERENCE

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Joe Beckwith ... It's not going to easy.'

Beckwith either to relax or tighten the muscle, bringing the right eye's line-of-sight in line with the left's. Awake and communicative throughout what he called the most painful process he has ever experienced, Beckwith informed Feldon when the eyes came together - when the double vision finally became single again.
"I haven't had double vision

since," Beckwith said. Erhardt Dismissed As Patriots' Coach

From Agency Disp

BOSTON — Ron Erhardt, who coached the 1981 New England Patriots to a 2-14 record, has been fired by the National Football League team, a spokesman said late Tuesday. The aide said on re-placement had been decided on. Erhardt, 49, had 9-7 and 10-6 records in the first two of his three vears at the Patriots' helm. But the 1981 was the club's worst season

since it joined the American Football League in 1960.
"Part of the problem was Ron's personality," said team owner Bil-ly Sullivan. "He's such a gentle-man. This team needs a disciplinarian. I look around at the teams that are doing well, and their coaches are tough guys who don't stand for any nonsense. ESCORTS & GUIDES A-AMERICAN ESCORT SERVICE ESCORTS NY &

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Art Buchwald

Christmas Fantasies

WASHINGTON — Christmas fantasies and there is no reason you can't make up your own. Io case you're baving trouble getting started, you can use these:

Mrs. ____ this iden! of the ____ Loan. Our people -, this is the vice pres-e Savings and have looked over the lovely house you want to huy, and I am happy to inform you that we can give you the loan ap-plied for. If you would put \$1,000 down, we will allow you to bor-

Buchwald

row the rest at 514 percent interest for 30 years, hut you will not be required to make the first payment until next September. At the signing of the note you will also receive an electric blanket with our compliments. May we wish you a very happy holiday."

"This is Van Cleef & Arpels. We have a package we would like to deliver to you, and were wondering when you would be home, as it is insured for \$25,000."

"I went to the supermarket to buy groceries for our Christmas dinner with ——. We bought a large turkey, a ham, sweet potatoes, four pounds of hutter, eggs, cranberry sauce, two pumpkin pies, two fruitcakes, lettuce, tomatoes, whipping cream and a 10-pound bag of Christmas candy. Because our bill came to \$14.95 the manager informed us we were entitled to four bottles of Chateau

Rare Australian Birds Are Bred in Captivity

United Press International SYDNEY — One of the world's rarest birds, the Lord Howe Island woodhen, has been saved from extinctioo with the birth of the first two chicks bred from parents born

in captivity.
The chicks were born at a government-financed breeding center on Lord Howe Island, Glen Fraser, director of the project to save the bird, said that in May, 1980, there were 15 woodhens left

Mouton Rothschild with the

"Got home around four o'clock. My teen-agers were all gathered orated the Christmas tree, and after we finish singing Christmas carols, we shall go out and huild a snowman. Please sit by the fire and have a hot toddy, mother, while we wrap the rest of your Christmas presents.

"Mr. --, this is Mr. --- of the - Gas Co. We've made a terrihle mistake in our hilling department and it appears we over-charged you for gas by 50 percent. We shall attend to the matter at once and send you a refund. In the meantime, I am happy to inform you that due to deregulation in gas prices, we will be charging you one-fourth less than we have in the past, and still he able to make a very reasonable profit. I hope I have not inconvenienced you by

"Mailgram for you. It says you've just won the Reader's Di-gest Sweepstakes and an all-expense trip to Tahiti for two.'

"Hello, is this the electrician? This is Mr. ——. I'm sorry to bother you oo Christmas Eve but all our lights are out and we have no heat and the fridge is down and the food is spoiling. Is there any chance of you coming over? . . . You will? That's terribly nice of you. Can I ask bow much you charge? Nothing because it's Christmas? I doo't know what to say. Will you accept a fruitcake with our grautude? You'll be bere in 15 minutes? God bless you, sir.

-, this is Cousin --. You know we were coming tomorrow for the weekend. Well, little ---- is down with the measles and it looks like the seven of us aren't going to make it this year. We're terribly upset about this but I hope you and --- understand. You're just

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Silent Night? Not at Kurisumasu

Deck the Halls With Yuletide Muzak as the Japanese Embrace Holiday

By Tracy Dahlby

Wishington Post Service

OKYO — When Kurisumasu comes to

Tokyo, there are no sileni nights. In Roppongi, one of the city's chic shop-ping districts, the familiar strains of yuletide Muzak blare from the McDonald's and Ken-tucky Fried Chicken outlets. Brightly lit evergreens dot the teeming sidewalks as shoppers hustle through the cold, pausing before frost-ed shop windows with silhouetted cutouts of Santa and his sleigh.

Taxi drivers lay on their horns in the bumper-to-humper traffic while gaggles of Japanese office workers, arms linked, careen through the narrow back alleys where neon signs advertising the area's hundreds of restaurants and hars run up the sides of huild-ings like stacks of multi-colored dominoes. By mid-December, the high sense of de-corum and efficiency with which the Japa-

nese normally go about their husiness has all hut vanished as this prosperous, consumer-oriented country plunges in its annual hinge of year-end merrymaking and gift-giving. That the Japanese have gripped Christmas with a passion in the postwar era may seem strange to foreigners in an Asian country with age-old Buddhist roots and a practicing

Christian population of less than 1 percent of the 117 million inhabitants. This, however, hardly bothers the Japanese, who are old hands at borrowing things foreign and absorbing them with a uniquely Japanese flair. Kurisumasu - "Christma an unofficial holiday bere - reflects a blend of slick commercialism on the part of Japan's enterprising retailers and a centuries-long tradition among the Japanese of plying bosses, clients, influential individuals and

friends with seasonal gifts.
In Japan's rigidly hierarchical society, the custom of giving year-end gifts, called oseibo, was intended in prewar days as a gesture of repaying individuals for personal obligations piled up over the year.

Eye Toward Advancement

Today, such presents — ranging from fan-cy gift packages of dried seaweed. Japanese green tea and imported whiskey, to considerably more costly items — are often given with an eye toward future advancement.

To a young businessman, a gift given to an immediate hoss may be viewed as a way to protect his position in the company pecking order before the battery of annual promotions rolls around in the oew year. Parents may feel obliged to make offerings to teachers, especially those at highly compenitive private schools, to help promote their children's interests at grading time.

thank those we think we owe at the end of the year," explained Masahide Sakauchi, an advertising executive at the Takashimaya department store. "Oseibo used to have a very gray image — people think of canned hams — but Christmas, with all its colorful decora-

tions, is hright and romantic."

Armed with year-end bonuses equal to about three months' salary, Japanese workers mob major department stores where the yen for spending is encouraged by computerized gift selection centers. The huying spree usually peaks on the Sunday before Christmas. This year, Takashimaya's main Tokyo store hauled in \$7 million in sales on Dec. 20, despite a mini-recession that has caused consumer sales to sag for much of the year. Behind the Madison Avenue-style market-

ing blitz lurks a host of traumas for ambi-

The Japanese are old hands at borrowing things foreign and absorbing them with a uniquely Japanese flair. Kurisumasu reflects a blend of slick commercialism and a centuries-long tradition of plying bosses, clients. influential individuals and friends with seasonal gifts.

tious company men who must carefully calculate the dangers of offending their bosses by giving too much or not enough. "It's a real headache," said one junior ex-

ecutive, "because if you give too much, it's oor considered proper, and if you don't give enough, it's worse." These offerings may range from a \$10 bottle of whisky to designer lighters or tie pins.

Age for Promotion

A senior executive at a major company who regularly receives gifts from his juniors, even though he has openly discouraged the practice, said, "One of my employees used to complain that it was a stupid custom, Recently, bowever, he has changed his tune and insists he must do something to show his gratitude. He's oow approaching 40, which is a critical age for promotion in the company.

While many Japanese companies have tried, with only limited success, to put a stop to this tribute system inside the office, the

sents for major clients, customers and the government bureaucrats with whom they ust deal regularly.

Although the Japanese tend to see nothing wrong in greasing the wheels of personal and husiness relationships with gifts — provided the value of the items stays within acceptable bounds — the government moved two years ago to crack down where public servants are

A spokesman for Premier Zenko Suzuki's office said, "Officials should not receive any gifts relating to their jobs, and, if they do, they should send them hack." Presents from foreign governments worth more than the equivalent of \$100 must be returned or handed over to the proper authorities.

The spokesman suggested, however, that the rules are often difficult to police. The increasing popularity of Christmas in Japan, however, has added a more personal flourish to the season among those in the younger generation of more affluent, family oriented Japanese. And, as in the United States, children have become the center of a now firmly entrenched custom of exchanging gifts among family members.

In the toy section of Tokyo's large Matsuzakaya department store, Yume Nemoto, 23, said, "The Christmas custom has become more established year by year." Wearing a tastefuly tailored Santa Claus costume for her role as "Sister Santa," she explained, "People are getting more enthusiastic about buying gifts for their children. Parents come in with their children and let them choose what they want. Then they tell me to wrap up the things in Christmas paper with a note from Santa

While Santa Clans may be a relative newcomer to Japan, he — or she — appears to have made a hit with Japanese children, despite the fact that they remain a bit shy on the details of his legendary nocturnal rounds. "I don't know where Santa comes from," said Yuzuru Hashimoto, 7, "but I believe in him because I've got a lot of good games

Kidaka Sngiyama, 10, who wants Santa to

deliver a sewing machine this year, was more explicit: "He comes from the sky. He wears red and white clothes and gives me presents when I'm asleep on Christmas Eve."

So Kamisasa, 11, who got a computer game last year, said, "I never believed in Santa. I knew all the time the presents came from my mother. But I want a soccer ball this In an effort to turn young skeptics like Kamisasa into believers, major department

stores this year have enlisted an army of Japbefore Kurisumasu.



Forget Dancer, Prancer, Donner and Blitzen et al, in Perris, Calif., Santa jumps in, courtesy of the Wings Parachute Team.

PEOPLE: Evel Knievel Ordered To Pay \$12.75 Million

Motorcycle daredevil Evel Knievel has been ordered to pay \$12.75 million in damages to a former television executive he injured with an aluminum baseball bat in 1977. Superior Court Judge Lawrence J.
Rittenband in Santa Monica,
Calif., awarded the civil suit damages to Sheldon Saltman, 50, for-mer vice president of the telecom-munications division of 20th Century-Fox, whose left arm and right wrist were injured in the attack. Rittenband, who termed the as-Rittenband, who termed the assault "violent, brutal, vicious, unprovoked and cowardly," ordered the 42-year-old stuntman to pay \$2.75 million in general and specific damages and \$10 million in punitive damages.

Warren Beatty's "Reds" has been chosen the best movie of 1981 by the New York Film Critics, while top acting swards went to Burt Lancaster and Glenda Jackson. "Reds," about the participation of Americans John Reed and Louise Bryant in the Russian Revolution, edged out "Prince of the City" in voting by the 27-mem-ber group. Sidney Lunet was named best director for "Prince of the City." Best actor went to Lan-caster for his portrayal of an aging numbers runner in "Atlantic City" and Jackson won as the British poet Sterie Smith in "Stevie." Sup-porting-performance prizes went to John Gielgud in "Arthur" and Mona Washbourne in "Stevie." The critics voted special awards for artistry and independence to Polisb filmmakers Krzysztof Zanussi and Andrzej Wajda, Zanussi for "Contract" and "Camoutlage" and Wadja for "Man of Marble" and "Man of Iron."

met and dealt with most or all of Milligan's multiple personalities.
Milligan, 26, and Tanda Kaye
Bartley, 21, were married at the
Central Ohio Psychiatric Hospital, in Columbus. Milligan was found innocent, by reason of insanity, of rape, robbery and kidnap charges in 1978, when a Franklin County. in 1978, when a Franklin County, judge accepted a report that Milligan had 10 personalities. An Obio-University professor, Daniel Keyes, has written a book that says Milligan has 24 personalities. Mrs., Milligan said if she had judged! Milligan by what she read, "I'd never have married him, But I've, deals with the different personalidealt with the different personalities. I know all of them. They know me. I've encountered probahly all of them." She said she communicates with the different per-sonalities "on their level, depending on the age and mentality."

Two summen broke into the winter home of country-western singer; Johnny Cash near Montego Bay, Jamaica, and robbed him and his; family of \$10,000 in cash and valuables, police sources said. * * *

Conductor John Williams, wbo wrote the scores for such blockbus-ter films as "Star Wars" and "Superman," has signed a new two-year contract with the Boston, Pops. Williams succeeded the late. Arthur Fiedler as conductor of the Pops in January, 1980. He composed the music and was music director for about 60 movies.

Ouote - Frank Gorshin recently; sold his 30-room house in Greenwich, Conn., to singer Diana Ross. "The house was so big," said the comedian, "that every time I came home from a tour, I'd ask my wife, 'Did you add another room? I'

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going to have to spend the holiday anese Santas who will personally deliver gifts The overlay of Kurisumasu spirit has without us. I hope you're oot too disappointed." The woman who matried Billy executive pointed out that the companies helped spruce up the seasoo's once-oocrous to thousands of Tokyo homes on the night in the world. This year 17 are expected to be hatched in captivity. Milligan in a psychiatric hospital don't remember seeing that one image. "It's in the Japanese pyschology to themselves spend exorbitant sums on pre-@ 1981, Los Angeles Times Syndione where he is confined says she has SERVICES **HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL AMERICA CALLING** MOYING CLASSIFIED YOUNG INTERPRETER, travel companion, Paris 633 68 09. OH HAVE WE GREECE BY YACHT. Motor/scal. To decover 2000 Islands of leisure. INN ON THE SEA, Lastou 12, Process, Greece. Tel: 452 4059, Thy 211249. **GOT A MOVE** BLASSNESS INTERPRETER, and townset guide, Paris 774 75 65. 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